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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4 and 5.

British Seamen Rescued; U. S. Keeps Older Subs; Senate Confirms Stone

The World's Day—June 28, 1941

Air and Sea: Britons Rescued From Nazi Ship

British interception of the Alstertor—a 3,063-ton German supply and prison ship for German raiders—and consequent rescue of 78 captive British officers and men from sunken British merchantmen, was announced in London.

Daylight sweeps by the RAF were aimed at a power station at Comines, near Lille, following the 17th consecutive night of assaults directed at Bremerhaven, Cuxhaven, Oldenburg, Den Helder, Dunkirk, Calais, Bremen, and Vegesack.

Britain lost nine fighters and eight pilots, and claimed that the Nazis lost eight fighters, three of which were on the ground.

New England: Men Ready to Serve on Older Subs

New London, Conn., (AP)—The officers and ratings of the American submarine fleet are ready to a man to serve aboard the older boats despite the O-9 disaster off Portsmouth, N. H., a week ago. Opinions that personnel failure or an explosion might have sent the O-9 to the bottom in more than 400 feet of water were expressed by two officers at the naval inquiry here.

Secret ballot looms as possibility in Coakley impeachment. Party lines may thus be crossed. [Details: Page 4.]

Spectacular marine events planned as Boston Maritime Day tomorrow welcomes visiting Governors. [Details: Page 4.]

Cambridge children fly from Turkey via Clipper. Just another ride to 1941 children. [Story: Page 5.]

Air service between Boston and Buffalo, N. Y., has been curtailed owing to a governmental request for 12 more Douglas DC-3 transport planes, it was learned today. The planes will be used for troop transport service by the British in North Africa.

Washington: Stone Confirmed as Chief Justice

The Senate unanimously confirmed Harlan Fiske Stone's appointment as Chief Justice. At the same time it delayed action on the appointment of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson as an Associate Justice.

The Justice Department authorized criminal proceedings in St. Paul, Minn., against leaders of the Socialist Workers Party on charges of seditious conspiracy and advocating overthrow of the Government by force.

Defense officials recommended the building of eight more aluminum plants which would increase total production of the Nation to 1,400,000,000 pounds.

The Office of Production Management disclosed it would seek master contracts between labor and management in the aircraft industry.

The Treasury recommended to Congress a 15 per cent tax on automobile purchases for the double purpose of increasing revenue and reducing production of pleasure cars.

Legislation granting the Government virtual control over the American-flag merchant marine for national defense purposes was approved unanimously by the Senate Commerce Committee.

Automobile manufacturers were called to a conference July 2 by John D. Biggers, OPM Production Manager, to consider greater cuts in automobile production than the 20 per cent reduction originally ordered.

Ceiling prices will be placed on West Coast lumber and cottonseed oil, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, announced.

Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation was given the go-ahead signal for an $85,000,000 expansion program to provide an additional 400,000 tons of steel annually of types needed by the Navy.

Middle East: Free French Advance in Lebanon

Stepped-up British pressure along the southern Syrian front, particularly north of Damascus, was reported by the French. British reports said Free French forces driving to encircle Beirut, Capital of Lebanon, had reached a point about 42 miles northeast of Damascus.

French defense lines were reported in Vichy to be holding the British, although it was admitted that no word had been received from a French battalion last reported to be isolated in the Jebel Druze area southeast of Damascus.

U. S.-built Tomahawk fighters—Curtiss P-40 monoplanes—fought their first major air battle in North Africa June 26, shooting down some 12 Axis planes, the British announced.

Orient: Dutch Ban on Rubber for Japan Seen

Netherlands Indies will discontinue all rubber sales to Japan at the end of this year, delivering all supplies to the United States, reliable sources in Singapore reported.

Dr. Qua Tai-chi, for nine years China's Envoy to London, arrived in Chungking by camouflaged airliner to take up his duties as Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government. Most of his 23,000-mile journey from the British Capital, by way of the United States, was by air.

Russian-German: Conflicting Reports on Gains

German panzer divisions were reported to have driven Russian armies back to their old frontier with former Poland, although German penetration into Russian territory had not apparently taken place. [Page 1.]

Russian counterattacks in the southern sector in Bessarabia were reported by the Russians to have driven the Germans back and to have advanced in some areas.

Holland: Nazi Groups Stage Anti-Red Parade

In Amsterdam, more than 30,000 persons participated in an anti-Communist demonstration staged by Dutch and German National Socialists. Arthur Seysz-Inquart, German Commissioner for the Netherlands, said the demonstration must be considered the beginning of Nazi reorganization of the Netherlands.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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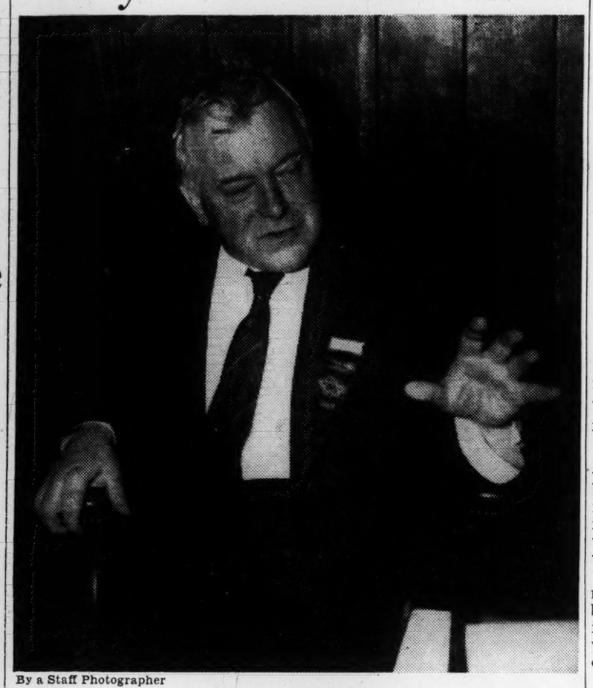
Weather Predictions

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Ready to Address the N. E. A.



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Reinhold Schairer

Former German educator and youth worker who is now Director of Research of the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction, an organization which, with a similar committee in Britain, is developing plans for Germany and other countries of Continental Europe after the war. Head of the department of International Studies and Relations, University of London Institute of Education, Dr. Schairer is addressing the N. E. A. Convention on Wednesday evening.

N. E. A. Speaker Envisions World at Peace After War

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

After the war!

A Germany of peace-loving families with little homes and gardens of their own, organized into autonomous rural co-operatives in the Danish manner, some members of each family going several miles each day to work in decentralized industrial plants, all raising their own vegetables and flowers, doing handicraft work, living close to the land—this is part of a plan for educational reconstruction described by Dr. Reinhold Schairer, formerly of Germany and now head of the department of International Studies and Relations, University of London Institute of Education, and in the United States as Director of Research of the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction, the American counterpart of a British organization also sponsoring the plan.

Dr. Schairer, who will address a session of the 79th annual convention of the National Education Association opening here tomorrow, is traveling throughout the United States for this Reconstruction Committee under a fellowship of the Rockefeller Foundation.

"The time to organize an intelligent plan of re-educating Germany after the war is now," he urged in an interview. "The end of the war will be too late. We must not have another Versailles Treaty," he declared.

The Committee would not rebuild the politicians' way nor would it sponsor any familiar economic scheme like advancing credit to heads of industries and businesses in an effort to build up the pre-Nazi economic structure.

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

Heavy Call for Secretaries Keeps 1941 Graduates on Run

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Secretarial graduates of 1941 don't even know what the bench outside of an employment office looks like.

Employers are the waiters these days, as secretaries enjoy a scarcity demand that they haven't known since World War days.

Schools report six calls for every available girl.

Golden opportunity again flaunts its tempting banner before the youth of the nation, as they step right into jobs that under ordinary circumstances it would take them ten years or more to achieve.

Again, as in the World War, it's the government that offers the lure of higher pay, and off they go, these secretaries, to Washington, and points west, as rapidly expanding government departments all over the country call desperately for help and more help.

Salaries Higher

Salaries are up, too. Beginners no longer have to be content with $15 a week to start with. A secretarial graduate these days can easily get $18 a week; some even $20. One school official told of a recent graduate who had landed a job for $22.50, with a $4 increase forthcoming within three weeks.

That, he admitted, was the exception. The average beginning wage for the secretary is from $18 to $20. Previously the rate has been around $15 and $16.

The Government, at present, seems to be outbidding the private employer, with Washington offering from $1,400 ($27.50 weekly) to $1,660 ($31.50 weekly) a year, and over. Secretaries already employed, as well as those yet in training, have flocked to take the Government civil service examinations, and quickly packed their bags as telegrams summoned them to Washington for waiting jobs.

"Tremendous" Call

This situation has caused what the schools describe as "a terrific shortage of secretaries here in Boston." It is a condition which is likely to grow more acute during the summer, according to the prediction, because many of the schools are closed during that time and training of new prospects ceases.

At Burdett College, Hiram M. Rasely, Executive Vice-Presid described the call "as not short of tremendous. We have about six calls to every graduate," he said, adding that the college now has on its lists 107 unfilled jobs, with no one available for them.

At the Fisher Business School, the placement office estimates an 80 per cent placement increase this month over the same month last

Continued on Page 5, Column 8

Religion Wins Larger Role In Army Plan

Best morale found to rest upon spiritual basis—Camp church attendance gains.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28—The Nation's rapidly growing armed forces are giving a far larger place to religious life and religious training than ever before.

In consequence, throughout the Army camps, church services are being exceedingly well attended; in fact, Army church attendance is better than civilian church attendance in comparable population areas.

Increasingly aware that the best morale must rest upon a spiritual basis, the Government is continuing to enlarge its support and provisions for religious activities and counsel.

These are part of the encouraging conclusions of a report on the work of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains furnished today by the Rev. S. Arthur Devan, the newly appointed Director of the Commission.

Chaplains and Churches

It is this organization which is the official co-operative agency representing the evangelical churches of the United States for strengthening the ties between the chaplains and the churches to which they belong and for serving as liaison between the churches and the Government in matters affecting the spiritual welfare of men in service.

"The Government," Dr. Devan emphasized, "is taking young men literally by the millions from their homes and it is acutely conscious of the responsibility to return these men strengthened, rather than injured, in their spiritual and moral life. Never was there a time, in war or peace, when the Army gave so much positive, careful attention to religious life and training.

"From every part of the country come reports to show that a much larger proportion of soldiers are attending services than in civilian life. I am sure that many of them are feeling the need of religion. They are looking for guidance and something to steady them."

The modern Army chaplain is finding his work notably fruitful and it is the objective that each chaplain shall become the personal friend and constructive counselor of the soldiers in his charge.

Chapels Are Started

Dr. Devan said that last week ground was broken for the first of the 604 new chapels that are to be built in the Army Camps—each to cost $20,000, and designed in a style to remind men of the characteristic village church. These chapels will be assigned to the regiment to be used by the chaplains of all faiths for religious services, Bible classes, prayer meetings, religious forums, offices for personal counseling, weddings and religious functions generally. The chapels are expected to be functioning in the early fall. Meanwhile most services are being held out in the open. The peacetime Army had only 17 chapels.

Gamelin Flees Prison; Reds Fall Back Again; U. S. Streamlining Army

Drive is under way to build up younger and modern-minded officer corps.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 28 — The War Department began today its long-anticipated campaign to revitalize the American Army—to give it new, younger and modern-minded leadership.

And it will certainly not be any lack of money which will keep the American Army from being thoroughly trained, fully equipped and competently officered, for both Houses of Congress have now acted favorably on the appropriation which gives the War Department $10,000,000,000 during the next 12 months.

These developments stood out today in a wide variety of defense moves, all of domestic importance. Taken together, they shape a pattern of rapidly evolving preparedness in which the latest factors are these:

Army Shake-up—The War Department sought specific Congressional authority to move quickly and decisively in the direction of a new corps of active officers qualified to meet the "demands of modern combat."

The Army wants a quicker way of retiring unfit officers now in service and of promoting 270 officers on merit instead of seniority and by both of these procedures it intends to carry through a reorganization of commanding personnel as rigorously as though the United States were actually at war.

In the beginning selective promotion will be for Colonelcies but soon is to be employed in all ranks.

This long-awaited step was heralded in a letter which Col. Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, wrote to the Speaker of the House, Sam Reyburn (D) of Texas, urging a law empowering the Secretary of War to remove any officer for any "good and sufficient reason."

This request was immediately followed by the introduction of a bill by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, calling for a "revitalization" of the Army by extending this authority to the War Department.

Aluminum—Immediate construc-

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Gen. Marie G. Gamelin

Former Generalissimo of the Allied forces who is reported to have escaped from a French prison where he has been held since the collapse of France.

Russians claim forces are holding in South; German panzer columns nearing Minsk.

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—The German radio reported in a Vichy dispatch today that Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, former Generalissimo of the Allied Forces, has escaped from prison in France.

The German radio said General Gamelin escaped at 11 a. m. Friday from the prison at Bourraso and that his flight was announced in Vichy only this morning.

The announcement was quoted as saying that the National Security Police of France are searching for him and that in their investigation they detained two persons at Clermont-Ferrand, a temporary seat of the French Government when it was in flight before the German advance last summer.

General Gamelin had been under arrest since Sept. 16, 1940, by order of the Government of Marshal Philippe Pétain, and held along with former Premiers Daladier, Reynaud, and Blum and others for trial over their responsibility for the French declaration of war and the collapse of France.

By the Associated Press

Saturday, June 28

Nearing the end of a week of war on history's widest battlefront, the Red Army was reported today to have fallen back on the fortified frontier of old Russia in one strategic sector of its buffer zone and met the full force of the Nazi army in intense action.

Although definite information garding war developments was searce, a Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Sweden said German troops from Norway were marching across Northern Finland to attack the Russian Arctic port of Murmansk.

Finnish artillery was reported from Helsingfors to have begun bombardment of the Soviet defenses at Hanko, important naval base guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

Destruction of the 97th Russian division was claimed by DNB, official German news agency. It did not say where this action took place.

In the Polish-Baltic section of the front a steel-tipped Nazi spearhead drove along Napoleon's 1812 road to Moscow, already within perhaps 30 to 40 miles of the frontier that was Russia's before occupation of the Baltic States and half of Poland.

The Russians declared they were holding firm in the southern, or Bessarabian sector, and, at some places, counter-attacking into Rumania.

Drive in Bessarabia

Resorting to one of their trumps in the epic contest between two of the world's greatest military powers—that is, numerical superiority—the Russians used an entire division, according to one Moscow radiocast, to overwhelm and wipe out a German-Rumanian regiment trying to break into Bessarabia.

The Russians also reported thrusts of their own across the Prut and Danube Rivers into Rumanian territory, and said their Black Sea flotilla, supported by Soviet planes, attacked the Nazi-built submarine and naval base at the Rumanian port of Constanza.

There was no evidence that the German panzer columns had yet crossed into Russia proper at any point.

Nazis Nearing Minsk

German reports described the Luftwaffe as winning such superiority over the Red air fleet that Nazi bombers had been able to disrupt Soviet communications systems far behind the battlefront.

The German-controlled Oslo radio carried reports it said came from Turkey that the Soviet Government had moved from Moscow to Sverdlovsk, almost 1,000 miles east. There was no confirmation of such a move.

Aid to Russia: How Far Can Britain Go?

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 28—As Soviet resistance to the Nazi invasion develops stubbornly all along the vast Eastern Front, aid for Russia is becoming more and more clearly a major strategic question of war rather than a mere matter of military tactics.

The issue has aroused sharp controversy here. Prime Minister Winston Churchill has announced that the British Government would give "all possible aid" to the Soviets; but he gave practically no indication of where, when, how, and how much assistance was to be provided.

This absence of any official sign as to how the Government intends

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Younger Women Do Bulk Of Shopping in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—Most of the shopping in department stores of midtown Manhattan is done by women patrons under 35 years of age, according to a preliminary report of a study by the Regional Plan Association and the Retail Dry Goods Association. Only 7 per cent of women shoppers, who constitute 79 per cent of all store patrons, have reached 50 years of age, the report says.

Men begin to shop around 20 and are most in evidence between the ages of 35 and 50, the report says, adding that they apparently leave their shopping to others after that time.

Manhattan supplied 38 per cent of the store patronage, Brooklyn 13 per cent, Queens 12, the Bronx 10, and the remaining 27 per cent from scattered points within and in some cases beyond the metropolitan area.

These findings were made incidental to a broader inquiry sponsored by the associations into local traffic and parking facilities and were designed to determine if, and to what extent, the public is inconvenienced and store patronage adversely affected by the lack of adequate parking spaces.

Decoy Airplanes Made From Rubber Used in RAF Plan

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—An Akron manufacturer disclosed June 27 that Britain is using decoy planes of rubber, inflated like balloons, to lure enemy raiders into wasting bombs.

Cliff Slusser, Vice-President in Charge of Production, said Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. had built life-size planes, with exteriors exactly duplicating those of fighting ships, out of rubber. From overhead, and even close on the ground, the deception is so complete it baffles experienced airmen.

"The rubber planes already built by Goodyear include English Spitfires—now in use 'somewhere in Britain'—and other types which have been sent overseas," Mr. Slusser said.

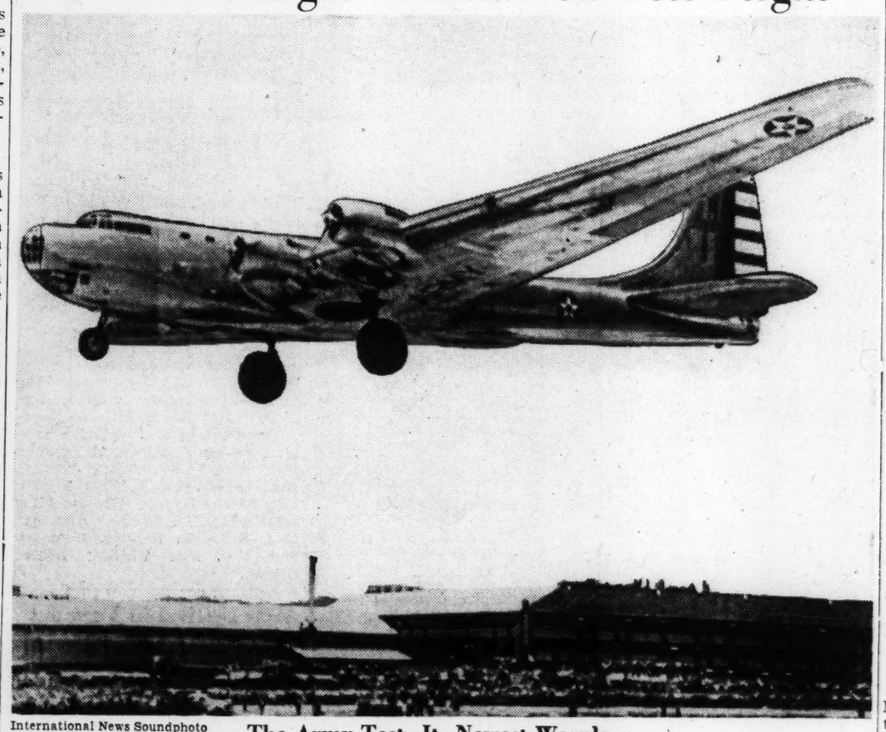
When Summer Comes Winter's Just Behind

BANGOR, Maine, June 28 (AP)—Nothing like looking ahead! While thermometers registered 86, a boy strolled along Main Street today with a pair of skates slung over his shoulder.

Why?

"Just takin' 'em down to get 'em sharpened," he explained.

World's Largest Bomber on Test Flight



International News Soundphoto

The Army Tests Its Newest Warplane

The world's largest bombing plane, the Douglas B-19, which yesterday had its maiden test flight at Santa Monica, Calif., is obsolete according to new designs which have been submitted by the Air Corps. Improvements in speed, fire power, and disposition of bomb load and armament will be further ironed out in this plane so that when these large types go into production these problems will have been disposed of. Army hails initial flight of big bomber: Page 10.

Full Report Again Promised by Hitler

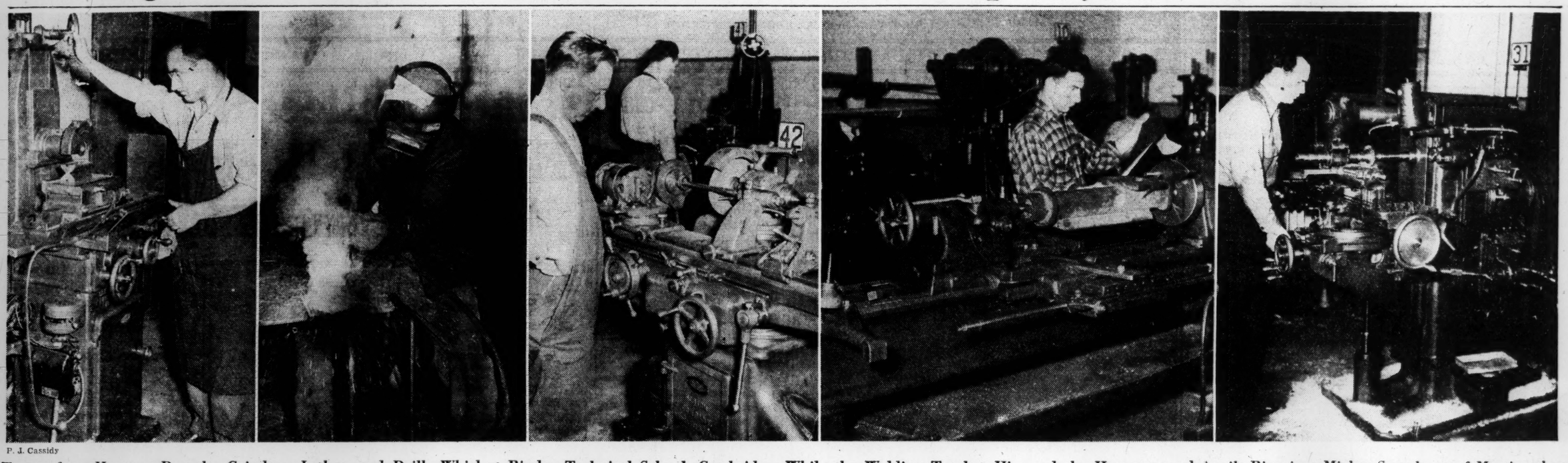
By the Associated Press

Berlin, June 28

Adolf Hitler's Field Headquarters said today that "our big successes in the Eastern theater of war will be made known by special announcement in the course of tomorrow."

[This is the third time that Germany has promised news of "startling" Nazi victories over Russia: The first two did not materialize.]

Rindge Turns Out Defense Workers Amid a Cacophony of Sound and Motion



P. J. Cassidy

Twenty-four Hours a Day the Grinders, Lathes, and Drills Whirl at Rindge Technical School, Cambridge, While the Welding Torches Hiss and the Hammers and Anvils Ring in a Mighty Symphony of Meeting the Nation's Need for Skilled Hands in the Defense Industries

Nazis Seen Moving Ahead—But Downhill

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 28—The Nazi regime may seem to have been traveling ahead fast, but actually it is coasting downhill with the gathering impetus of promises that can never be fulfilled. That's the view presented this morning at the New England Institute of International Relations, in session on the Wellesley College campus, by Dr. Hans Simons.

And Dr. Simons is in a position to speak with authority on this subject, for he is the former director of the Academy of Political Science in Berlin who served as a German delegate at Versailles in 1919. He is also the founder of the German League of Nations Union. Now he has left the Reich, because of opposition to the National Socialist regime, and is a faculty member of the New School for Social Research in New York City.

The most significant thing about the present situation, he says, is the mental attitude of the common people in the Axis—compared to the British confidence in ultimate victory.

No Mention of Victory

"In scores and scores of letters I receive from Germany," he told the members of the Institute, "there is not one mention of victory—although there is constant reference to the hope for peace. 'Where will our boys have to go next?' is a striking phrase from one recent letter."

The German people, Dr. Simons declares, are disillusioned about the war—but they continue to accept it passively for there seems to be nothing else to do. They realize that something has been started that cannot be stopped. To feed the huge military machine there must be more conquests—but to stop would mean to face worse penalties, they believe, than those inflicted on Germany after Versailles.

Germans Isolated

The German people are fed, he adds, on a mixture of fear and hope. But in spite of this there is "a tremendous amount of normalcy" in Germany. National Socialism is a surface condition which has not reached the roots—but the mass of Germans who do not approve it themselves, are led by their inherent sense of loyalty to do what they can to "make the best of a bad job."

It is this same sense of loyalty to existing authorities in Germany, Dr. Simons believes, that has held back even exiled Germans from forming anything resembling a "Free German" organization.

The people within Germany, he says, are so isolated from the rest of the world that they are like inhabitants of a glass house. They see other people outside—and they see their mouths open and shut. But they cannot hear what they are saying.

If they could realize that the democracies are not bent on revenge, but only upon the establishment of a freer and more equitable world order, they might reject the fare of fear and hope with which they are being fed by their leaders, Dr. Simons holds.

Unfortunately, he explains, British propaganda attempts—such as the dropping of pamphlets—have been peculiarly inept. Instead of extending the idea of help for people with similar ideals, they have generally had the tone of a warning to naughty children. And this has had the effect of making those who read them think that though the Nazi regime was unfortunate, a victory by the Allies might be even more so.

Urges Sending of Facts

Dr. Simons feels strongly that short wave radiocasts directed at Germany should present plain facts. Many a German has risked his life by listening regularly to British radiocasts, he says, only to be disillusioned when he hears reports of starvation in Germany and of great damage inflicted by British air attacks—when he can see with his own eyes, sometimes, that these reports are grossly exaggerated. So that when more than suspecting that Nazi reports are not true, he has turned hopefully — and dangerously—to British reports—only to conclude that the truth is concealed there, too.

One of the greatest services that American short wave stations can perform, Dr. Simons says, is to present undistorted facts—as far as they are able—for anyone in Europe to hear.

Rindge 'Tech' Doing Its Bit In Turning Out Skilled Help

By Harry Kenney
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Walk into Rindge Technical School, Cambridge, any hour of the day or night, and you will walk into a vibrant clatter of whirling machines, sputter of welding irons, drone of power saws, and the sharp clanging of hammers.

The Nation acutely needs men with "know how." Rindge is doing its full share of delivering the men by operating—starting Monday—on a full 24-hour schedule.

This fine technical school began meeting the problem of trained men last year when it initiated its first eight-hour period of instruction. With the ever increasing tempo of the demand for men, another shift started in January of this year and now, instructors, students and machines will hear the tick of the clock every second of the 24 hours.

Is there need of this?

Definitely! And here is an illustration. Francis T. McCabe, Director of the Rindge unit of the National Defense Vocational Training, was at his desk for a few minutes. He was explaining what the half dozen fellows waiting in the room had to do to enroll. The phone rang. A company wanted an especially trained man. Could Rindge supply him? Yes. It was three o'clock. The trained man would be there by five.

Someone popped a head in at the door and inquired if Mr. McCabe would be in in the morning. No he would not. He was going to take time out to sleep! Again the telephone rang. Another company wanted a worker. Mr. McCabe said he had a good man for the job but he wasn't in. Would tomorrow do? Another job filled.

Starts Training

A young man came in. Mr. McCabe knew about him. He handed him a slip of paper and asked him to start his training at 11 p. m. Monday night. This fellow held an M. A. degree. He will soon be in dirty clothes and grease up to his elbows, but one day he will be on top and where Uncle Sam needs a man most.

Of all the men taken into the school for training, half must come from the WPA according to a Federal regulation. There is no age limit. There are two jobs waiting for every trained man, and the demand is expected to continue for five years.

One man who is a clock-maker came in. Because of his ability he was trained on a highly technical machine that was similar to one he had used making clocks. In a short time a defense industry needed him badly. He is 62 years old.

It takes about three months to train a man for outside work. These men might come to the school in groups or one at a time. When they have finished their course they are placed. Men who have at one time been machinists but have dropped the work, even for years, come in, brush up, get acquainted with new machines, new methods, and out they go. Boys who have never earned a decent wage find their services at a premium. They are a serious lot. They want work; they will give once they know how.

Not all Rindge trainees are off the street or WPA. Some have left white collar jobs. Others are even college graduates. Just this spring 18 Harvard graduates completed a Rindge course while attending college, and because of this training they received along with their diploma commissions as Ensigns in the United States Navy Reserve Corps and were immediately placed in active duty. This because they specialized in gasoline marine engines.

Aptitude Test

When the trainees apply for instruction they are given an aptitude test and a physical examination. They are weeded out and the best are trained in work suited to them. In many cases they are given the opportunity to choose their work. This selective program is necessary. Training space and machines must not be given to dead wood. Time is of the essence.

Individual daily records are kept of the trainees' work and progress. The individual might spend a whole day just watching a man work a machine. He will be given instruction in blueprint reading. Since the defense program is calling for machines to work 24 hours a day, the student must learn how to take care of and repair the machines and while they are in operation.

The individual is not restricted. He is taught as fast as he can learn. He must go to productive work as soon as he can. Defense needs him. Another trainee is waiting for his machine.

Rindge can train 40 men at a time in the machine shops and 15 men in the welding department.

Frank Townsend, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Rindge unit, points out that Rindge is proving that the conservation and training of men is as important as the conservation of gold and wheat.

Plans Made For Institute At Wellesley

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 28—"Strengthening America at Home and Abroad" is announced as the subject of the ninth annual Summer Institute for Social Progress, to be held on the Wellesley College campus from July 5 to 19.

As in earlier years, scholarships are used to help make the membership of the Institute a true cross-section of opinion in the United States. Financiers and mill workers, college professors and farmers join in the lively round table discussions of controversial subjects—led by experts in those subjects.

In addition to the morning lecture series and these after round tables, there will be half a dozen evening forums on foreign relations—which will be open to the public.

Saltonstall Calls For Organization Of Aluminum Drive

Massachusetts housewives were asked today to start digging around in attics and under kitchen sinks for old aluminum pots and pans which they will be called upon to donate to the national defense program.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall sent a message to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Director of Civilian Defense, to the effect that Massachusetts would gladly join the Nation-wide drive for the collection of aluminum ware starting July 20.

The Governor notified J. W. Farley, Executive Director of Civilian Defense in the State, to start organizing his local defense groups for the task of collecting the aluminum goods, hinting that here was the first real opportunity for defense groups to prove themselves on an active front.

Army Training System Rated Better Than in World War

Military and defense news in brief:

Army Training Methods Better—The training system now being used in building the new American Army is far better than it was in the World War days, Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, declares. Returning to the Army Base, South Boston, after a tour of northern New England military posts, to become familiar with his new command, General Wilby had high praise for officer material found among the enlisted men and selectees in the corps area.

New England Air Defense—Although admitting a present shortage of antiaircraft guns, General Wilby said that New England's air defense was adequate, with the chief strength coming from pursuit planes ready to intercept enemy squadrons.

Another Roosevelt at Devens—Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, commander of the 26th Infantry, has been assigned to the 33rd Field Artillery Battalion of the First Division. He holds the commission of second lieutenant.

More Defense Contracts—Col. Frederick U. Conard, Vice-President of the Underwood Elliot Fisher Company of Hartford, Conn., manufacturers of typewriters and other business machines, announced that the company had signed a contract with the Army to make 3,600,000 .20 millimeter percussion fuses and a million percussion primers at its Hartford and Bridgeport plants. The work, Colonel Conard said, would require the hiring of "some additional skilled help."

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Bakery Drivers Go Out on Strike

More than 1,200 members of the Bakery Truck Drivers Union of the American Federation of Labor were on strike in Boston today following breakdown of negotiations between the union and some 30 baking companies, it was announced by Ray McCall, Union Business Agent.

The strike, expected to curtail bread and pastry deliveries in metropolitan Boston, was voted at a mass meeting last night when the men rejected a contract presented by the baking concerns.

Girls' Clubs Group Plans for Fiesta

A grand fiesta, with a sizzling outdoor treat, will be in store for guests on "Open House Day" tomorrow at Rockport Lodge, Rockport, Mass., vacation house of Massachusetts League of Girls' Clubs, Inc., as it swings into its 35th summer vacation season.

Tennis and badminton matches will be played off in the morning, with sailing parties scheduled for the afternoon's entertainment. Luncheon will be served in the woodland at 1:30 p. m.

The trustees of the Lodge are: Miss Emma S. Alden, Brookline; Miss Eleanor W. Allen, Boston; Miss Louise Condit, Bass Rocks; Miss Muriel Haynes, Weston; Miss Marion H. Niles, Wellesley Farms; Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins, Melrose; and Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston.

Arts Festival in Vermont

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 28—The first annual Green Mountain Festival of Arts will be held here at Middlebury, July 21 to 27, it is announced by David Parsons, Dorset, General State Chairman of the Festival Committee. The Green Moutain Festival of Arts, according to Mr. Parsons, is the first one of its kind ever to be held in the United States and will be the highlight of the summer program commemorating the 150th anniversary of Vermont's entry into the Union.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness today followed by showers and thunderstorms and cooler in the afternoon. Considerable cloudiness tomorrow with scattered showers and thunderstorms and cooler. Gentle to moderate variable winds becoming northerly today.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Increasing cloudiness today followed by showers and thunderstorms and cooler in the interior. Considerable cloudiness tomorrow with scattered showers and thunderstorms and cooler.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness with showers and thunderstorms today and tomorrow. Cooler today and cooler in the south portion tomorrow.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness with showers and thunderstorms today and cooler, excepting in the extreme east portion. Mostly cloudy tomorrow, with showers and little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate north and northeast winds. Considerable cloudiness today, with showers and fair visibility north of Portsmouth. Gentle to moderate variable winds becoming northerly with increasing cloudiness followed by showers and thundersqualls south of Portsmouth.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	81	96	New Orleans	76	89
Chicago	73	97	New York	79	93
Denver	57	89	Norfolk	80	91
Kansas City	70	90	Philadelphia	76	92
Los Angeles	58	73	St. Louis	75	97
Miami	80	88	San Francisco	54	64
Minneapolis	69	86	Washington	75	90

A—8:30, D. S. T., June 28.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours:

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:42 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 2:55 a. m., height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 3:30 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 Saturday and Sunday.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

West Newton Night, sponsored by the West Newton Merchants. A parade will begin at West Newton Square at 7 p. m. with the Newton Post 48 band and the Newton Legion Guard, Capt. J. Joseph Ward, commanding. Following the parade there will be an exhibition drill, speakers, and a band concert. At West Newton Square, 7 p. m.

Meeting of the National Old Age Pensions, Inc. "What Massachusetts is Doing and Can Do for its Aged Citizens" will be discussed by Representative John F. Foster, and "What a National Pension Would Do for its Aged Citizens" by William H. McMasters, President of the National Old Age Pensions, Inc. At 30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m. Open to the public, free.

At the Conference for Church Work of the Episcopal Church, now in session. Evening Forum on "What Form of World Society Would Youth Like?" by Dr. Reinhold Schairer, of the Department of International Relations and Studies, Institute of Education, the University of London. The Tower Court, Wellesley College, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Adair Hickman, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Salem, in Universalist Church, Rust Street, Salem, at 3:30 p. m.

Ford Hall Folks' Annual Summer Outing. Leaves South Station on the 9:10 a. m. or 12:25 p. m. train for Wellesley Hills. Trip tickets will be provided by members of the picnic committee at the gate, 25 cents apiece. Bring Luncheon. Featured will be a talk on Guatemala and the Mayan ruins, and a review of three books by Miss Hannah L. Goldberg. At the Babson Institute campus, Wellesley Hills. All are invited.

Annual outing of the Canadian American League. Games and contests will be featured, and children will have special attention and free refreshments. At Norumbega Park, Auburndale, at 2 p. m. There will be no charge for admission to the park. All are welcome.

At the Garner Museum, concert by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, Reginald Boardman, pianist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. In Fenway Court, at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "American Paintings" by Miss Bullard, at 3:30 p. m.

Organ recital by E. Power Biggs, a feature of the Conference for Church Work of the Episcopal Church. In the Wellesley College Chapel, at 5 p. m. Carillon recital by George Faxon, faculty member of the School for Church Music at the Conference, on the Wellesley College carillon, from 7 to 7:30 p. m. The public is invited to attend free.

At the Conference for Church Work of the Episcopal Church. Evening Forum on "How Can the Future 'United States' of Europe Solve Their Youth Problem?" will be discussed by Dr. Reinhold Schairer, of the Department of International Relations and Studies, Institute of Education, the University of London. In Tower Court, Wellesley College, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Monday

Modern Language Conference of the National Education Association Convention. "What Lies Ahead in Secondary Education for the Modern Foreign Languages" will be discussed by Prof. Henri C. Olinger of New York University; Richard Pattee, Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State, and Prof. Henry Grattan Doyle of George Washington University. Prof. Edith Gartland of Boston Teachers College, will preside. At the Latin School, Boston, at 3:15 p. m. Open to the public free.

At the Conference for Church Work of the Episcopal Church. Conference Chorus, under the direction of Everett Titcomb, Choirmaster of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston, conducting. In Tower Court, at 2 p. m. Organ recital by Virgil Fox, in the Wellesley College Chapel, at 5 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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Appeal for Clothing Voiced By War Relief Committee

Attention, American men!

British men, civilians fighting on the home front are appealing to the men of America to send them warm winter garments, the Christian Science War Relief Committee in Boston pointed out today.

Word from beleaguered Britain continues to arrive that in bombed-out towns, many families need new clothing more than any other personal effects. This winter, when cold descends upon a land already wrestling with a fuel shortage, the need for clothes will be particularly acute, it is emphasized.

Local units of the War Relief organization should make every effort to keep their work progressing during the summer, for next fall will be too late to begin to supply winter needs, the Committee declared.

Cases shipped now from America may not arrive in Britain, before the last of September, when cold weather will already have set in, it is pointed out.

To date 2,772 cases, involving well over half a million garments, have been shipped to Britain and an additional 2,146 pounds have reached Finland, the Committee announces.

To the best of their knowledge, 99 per cent of the goods placed on boats in America has safely arrived in grateful British homes. No losses in the things addressed to Finland have been recorded.

The need for men's clothing is becoming so urgent that the Committee will be glad to receive clean, mended goods even if not comparable to new. Shipments to the Finnish people will be interrupted now that their country has been drawn into the war.

Questions and Answers

In answer to scores of letters received at the Boston headquarters of the War Relief Committee, the following questions and answers have been prepared.

Q. What percentage of donations to the Christian Science War Relief Fund are used in overhead?

A. The official records show that only 4.1 per cent is expended for overhead.

Q. What are the garments most needed now?

A. Substantial warm clothing of all sorts, especially men's suits, but including underclothing as well as outer garments.

Types of Clothing Preferred

Bloomers, preferably rather full, and slips of thin sateen are welcomed for women. Two-piece knitted underclothes are liked better than union suits.

For men doing hard work, suits not comparable to new will be gratefully received if cleaned, mended, and made generally serviceable. Two-piece knitted underclothes are liked better than union suits.

Stout, good-sized shoes are very welcome, but high heeled, fancy shoes for women cannot be used Handkerchiefs, stockings, rubber sheeting, and blankets, are also needed.

Q. Is it too late to ship summer things?

A. Yes. Warm weather ceases earlier in England than it does here, and shortage of fuel will increase the hardship of an early winter. Goods shipped now will arrive in the fall.

Q. Should units discontinue for the summer?

A. Decidedly not. Individuals going to summer homes should attempt to enlist neighbors and friends for work while they are away. If units cannot possibly maintain regular organization, men and women who can should continue work individually.

Q. Should the summer work be mostly knitting?

A. No. A balance between sewing and knitting should be maintained. Both types of garments are needed.

Q. What weight of wool should be used in sweaters for women and children?

A. If the sweater is to be used as a waist or blouse with a skirt, use the lighter weight wool; if it is to be used as an outside garment (such as a cardigan) the heavier sweater yarn should be employed.

Q. What will be done with goods formerly sent to Finland?

A. The garments requested by Finland were of the type which needed mending or reconstruction, since this work was welcomed there. Many of the same type of garments, if rehabilitated by the donor or local committee, would be suitable for shipment to England. The Boston headquarters, however, requests local units not to send goods unless such reconstruction has been done and the goods made comparable to new.

For Anyone in Need

Q. Are goods distributed only to Christian Scientists?

A. Anyone in need is helped regardless of religious faith. All Christian Scientists who apply, or whose need becomes known, are supplied; but the work is not limited to them. Our London office is becoming known as a place which can be counted on when an emergency arrives.

Q. What provision is made for handling of goods received in Britain?

A. All shipments are addressed to an authorized Christian Science Committee in London. They are then routed to almoners appointed by local churches throughout England and Scotland.

Q. Have mobile kitchens been sent?

A. Yes. Two were furnished through the British War Relief Society by the Christian Science War Relief Fund. These bear our name. Another was furnished direct to our London Committee and is operated by them.

Q. Should War Relief units or joint committees sell goods to obtain relief money?

A. Nothing should be sold that is suitable to be sent overseas Portiers, bedspreads, party clothes, and other unsuitable articles may be sold if the donor's permission is gained. Members of the Committee should not be the purchaser.

Ban on Food Shipments

Food cannot be shipped, and should not be accepted for future sale. There is no apparent reason why old paper or cardboard cannot be sold and the money used for expenses.

No attempt should be made to collect unusable articles in quantities for the purpose of selling them.

Q. Where shall we send our shipments of relief goods?

A. To any of the shipping depots of the Christian Science War Relief Committee. These are located at the following points: Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Portland, Ore.; and Los Angeles, Calif. The choice of the depot is left to the donors.

British Relief Group Raises $755,460

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—The final report of the special campaigns division of the British War Relief Society, which ended its work on June 15, disclosed today that $755,460 had been raised by the division. Samuel A. Salvage, Honorary Chairman of the Society, stressed that the division's expense ratio had been held to 3.2 per cent, "one of the lowest expense ratios for a philanthropic campaign ever put on in Metropolitan New York."

Mrs. William Armour was Chairman of the division and Mrs. John T. Pratt was head of the group's special gifts committee.

Army Gets Town's Goats —Two of Them—as Gifts

WITH THE ARMY IN TENNESSEE, June 28 (AP)—New York's 27th Division out of Fort McClellan, Ala., has got the goats of Lynchburg, Tenn., townspeople—two goats. After feting the soldiers for three weeks during maneuvers, the town presented the goats to the Division yesterday as a parting gift.

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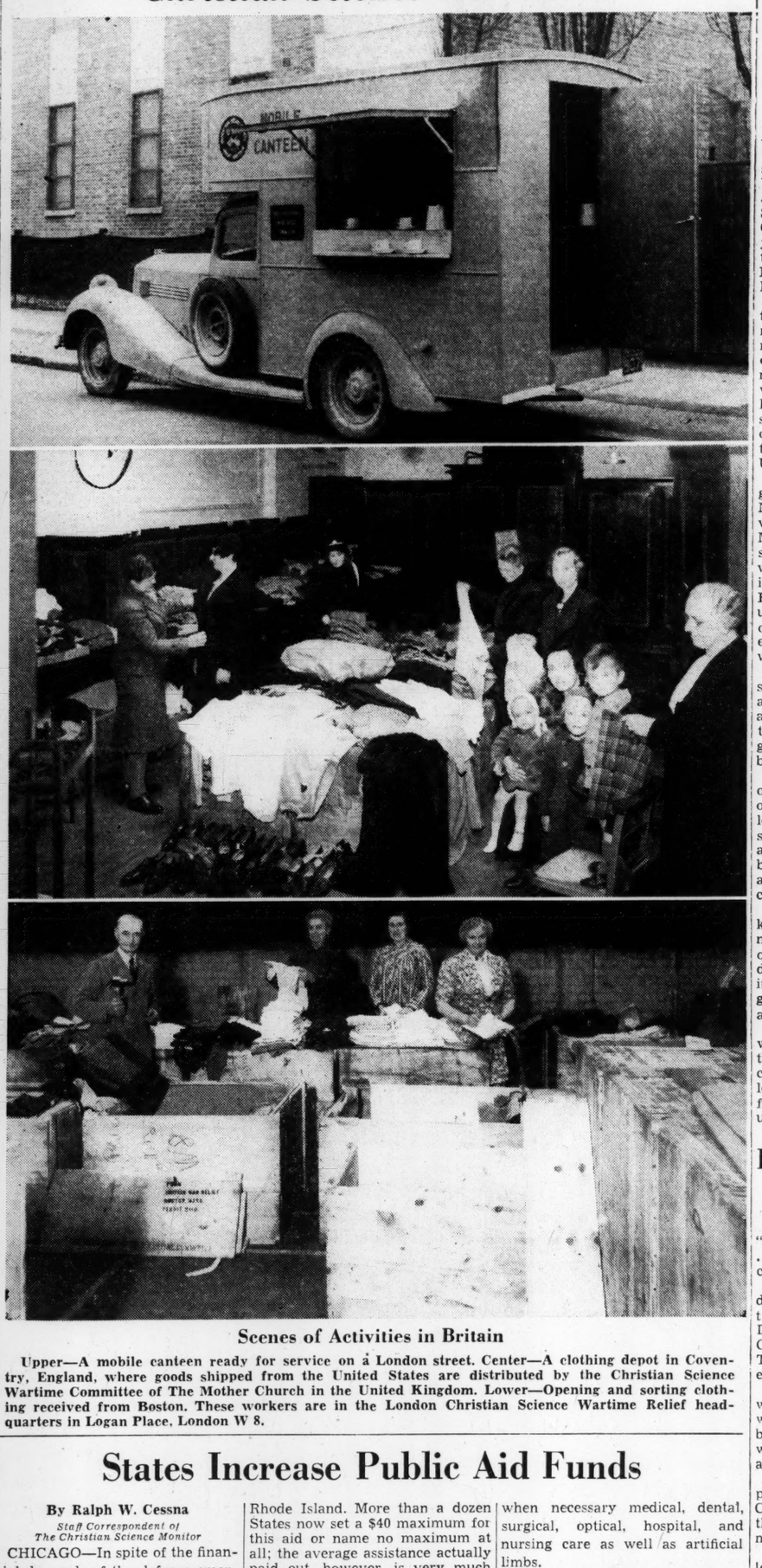
Christian Science War Relief



Scenes of Activities in Britain

Upper—A mobile canteen ready for service on a London street. Center—A clothing depot in Coventry, England, where goods shipped from the United States are distributed by the Christian Science Wartime Committee of The Mother Church in the United Kingdom. Lower—Opening and sorting clothing received from Boston. These workers are in the London Christian Science Wartime Relief headquarters in Logan Place, London W 8.

States Increase Public Aid Funds

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In spite of the financial demands of the defense emergency, more than ever generous provisions for the aged needy, dependent children, the blind, and others receiving public assistance, were enacted into law by State legislators meeting this year.

Reports from about three-quarters of the 43 States which called regular or special sessions of their lawmakers show a consistent trend toward liberalization of most forms of public assistance. Grants were revised upwards and in some cases "strings" removed or modified.

Amendment of the Federal Social Security Act in 1939 inspired more generous action by the States. In fact, the whole liberal trend among the States is held to reflect the leadership of Washington in this field.

$40 Maximum Set

Maximum old age assistance grants, reports the American Public Welfare Association, were raised from $30 to $40 a month in Arizona, Indiana, Oregon and Rhode Island. More than a dozen States now set a $40 maximum for this aid or name no maximum at all; the average assistance actually paid out, however, is very much less than $40 a month.

Several other States liberalized old age assistance by other methods. Utah provided that recipients may receive, in addition to a $30 maximum, certain sorts of supplementary aid equivalent to $10 monthly. Vermont and Maryland authorized a flat maximum of $30 a month, whereas before the $30 included any private income the recipient of aid might have. West Virginia removed the maximum limits on old age assistance, the new 1941 law stipulating merely that payments never exceed twice the Federal contribution.

Maximum limits for aid to the blind were increased from $30 to $40 a month in Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, Indiana and Montana. North Dakota and Wyoming dropped their top limits entirely. The average monthly aid to the blind paid by all States at present is less than $25.

Aid for School Child

Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, North Carolina and Wyoming all raised the age limit for aid to school children to 18. Illinois, Mississippi, Iowa, Texas, and Nevada, still lack an aid to dependent children law which complies with the Federal Social Security Act, but a proposal that will meet the Federal requirement is pending in Illinois. West Virginia this year raised the maximum aid limit up to 18 years without requiring school attendance, and New Mexico removed a 16-year top limit.

State liens against the property of those receiving public assistance were repealed in a number of States, including Kansas and New Mexico. Nebraska dropped a requirement for liens on the property of recipients of old age assistance and "blind" aid, while Indiana dropped the requirement for old age assistance recipients only. Minnesota enacted a law permitting the release of liens on property of these dependents when "the major portion of the investment in the recipient's homestead was made by children of the recipient by personal service in the home, or otherwise." South Dakota was one of the very few States which tightened lien provisions, according to the survey.

Medical care provisions in their public assistance laws were liberalized by Indiana, Iowa and Maine. Washington stipulated that $40-a-month pensioners should receive when necessary medical, dental, surgical, optical, hospital, and nursing care as well as artificial limbs.

Advances in interstate co-operation on public assistance matters are reflected in interstate agreements relative to indigents and dependents, the survey said. Idaho granted its Department of Public Assistance authority to make reciprocal agreements with other States on welfare services and aid to residents and nonresidents. Minnesota charged its Department of Social Security to co-operate with agencies of other States through reciprocal agreements for payment to recipients who have moved out of the State. Other States making provision for interstate action include Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Wyoming.

William Guggenheim

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—William Guggenheim, who passed on here yesterday was one of seven brothers who pyramided a supposedly worthless mine into an industrial empire.

Although he retired from the family firm 40 years ago to devote himself to philanthropic and patriotic enterprises, and wrote many booklets with patriotism his theme, Mr. Guggenheim remained best known as one of America's copper kings.

Of the seven sons of Meyer Guggenheim, who made the name famous as founder of the vast mining dynasty, William was the best known with the possible exception of Simon, once a United States Senator, and Daniel, donor of the fund for promotion of aeronautics.

Born in Philadelphia, William Guggenheim was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1889, and the next year became superintendent of the Philadelphia Smelting & Refining Co. of Pueblo, Colo. For the next 10 years he was General Manager of the mining and smelting interests of M. Guggenheim's Sons in Mexico.

His retirement came 20 years after he and his brothers had received the ostensibly unproductive silver mine which proved to be a bonanza.

He was a member of the New York Academy of Political Science, the New York Chapter of the International Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Philosophical Society.

World Union Plan Is Urged At Chapel Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 28—"The Nazi-Soviet war decreases the likelihood of Japan's moving south and the chances that the United States will go against Japan," Vernon Nash, Executive Secretary of the National Peace Conference, New York, and a journalist in China for 14 years, told delegates to the University of North Carolina's International Relations Institute here last night.

Declaring that he didn't believe the United States would make a move against Japan "unless our rubber and tin supply is threatened," Mr. Nash said, "we need not go to war in the Pacific anyway. All we need do is slap a long-range blockade on Japan for she is the most dependent nation on earth and she depends most on trade with Great Britain and the United States."

Describing the plan for world government as set forth by the National Peace Conference, of which he is Executive Secretary, Mr. Nash said, "I believe that the surest, swiftest and least costly way to end this many-headed war is for the United States and the British Commonwealth to make it unmistakably plain to the peoples of the earth that we are ready and eager to join in creating such a world."

The Peace Conference's plan, he said, calls for "the swift building of a world governed by the consent of all the governed—nothing but international government can organize the world community on a basis of freedom and lasting peace."

Dr. Michael Heilperin, formerly of Warsaw, Poland, now lecturer on economics in Bryn Mawr College, said a world order of some sort will have to be established after the war but that the great benefits promised by some plans are reckoned without counting the costs.

"An enormous wealth of human knowledge and sacrifice will be necessary for carrying out such an organization," he declared. "I wonder if those people who believe in union now would be willing to go on record for free world trade and open immigration."

He said he believed that what was learned from the failure of the League of Nations could be incorporated into a transformed league and that with a supreme effort and "the help of God" a world union might be effected.

Better Men Held Need of World

LOS ANGELES, June 28 (AP)—"Quit meddling with political ideas. . . . You can't make man good by creating a paradise for him."

That's the advice given 8,000 delegates to the California Christian Endeavor Union convention by Dr. William Thomas, pastor of Cooke's Presbyterian Church in Toronto, Canada, last night. He elaborated:

"We have been approaching the whole problem of the present world order from the wrong angle by holding that if a paradise in which man could be happy is created, man would be good.

"This has reached its greatest proportions in the Nazi-Fascist and Communist doctrines, emphasizing that only as man is treated in the mass can he hope to survive.

"The Christian Church has leaned too heavily toward the sociological, forgetting that a transformed life is not possible by merely human attainment, but needs influence from above.

"External government control cannot touch the emotions or volition; you cannot make a man good by legislation. . . .

"Man's relation to God, to the church and to his conscience will be the determining factors in the wolrd of tomorrow."

The convention avoided official discussion of political or national policy subjects, but several leaders strongly opposed entering the European war.

Dr. Earl W. Haney, Pastoral Counselor, asserted:

"There is danger to us in Nazi-ism, Fascism and Communism alike. Consequently, we had better think deeply before we do anything in the overseas development."

Move Afoot to Cut Red Tape Holding Back Alaska Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—An international highway authority is needed to bring the proposed Alaska-Yukon international highway out from the realm of discussion and make it an immediate fact.

That is the opinion of the International Highway Commission as expressed by Representative Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, following a recent meeting of the Commission here.

The present Commission is only advisory and the project has long since gotten beyond any need of convincing either Canada or the United States of its entire practicality and advantages, both as a defense and all-time commercial enterprise. The ability to cut red tape and go ahead as vested in an "Authority" is the necessity which will take the form of a recommendation to both Governments

Obvious Defense Need

As stated by Mr. Magnuson, the highway is of immediate value as a defense measure and of all-time value in the development of the Territory.It ranks with the Panama Canal and the international highway leading to the Canal in hemispherical importance and as in the case of these projects is of value not only for defense but for unity within the western hemisphere.

"Alaska," Mr. Magnuson said, "is dangerously isolated. It is dependent altogether upon outside sources for all the means of peace or war." In this connection he quoted Brig.-Gen. S. B. Buckner, in charge of all military affairs in the Territory: "The international highway will give us an all-land route for the movement of supplies, equipment and reinforcements. It will make us independent of the control of the sea, temporarily or otherwise; it would not throw us out of Alaska."

"We have our plane service to Alaska," Mr. Magnuson observed, "but our big problem in case of any interference with shipping would be that of getting supplies in. With a constructed highway and a good supply of trucks this would not work a desperate hardship. Any shortage of ships affects the Territory and even now we are facing a shortage of bottoms which might seriously retard defense."

Aid to Airports Building

Mr. Magnuson pointed out that the highway, as planned, closely parallels the line of flight of the western airlines. "Therefore," he continued, "the highway will greatly facilitate the construction of airports along the road and when the terrain conditions are favorable emergency fields can be constructed. Also, the highway will render possible the supply and maintenance of these fields, and will furnish a ribbon for the fliers to follow."

"The Commission feels," he added, "that the matter of supply to Alaska is a transportation problem of air, land and water which should be correlated as a single unit." Nearness of Alaska to Russia was seen as an urgent need for an all-out defense of the Territory by land, sea, and air.

"The Commission," Mr. Magnuson concluded, "is of the opinion that the highway should be started immediately. We assume no risks in building it. Its very existence, as an efficient alternate, would deter an enemy from attempting to cut the Territory off by sea. The only risk is involved in unduly delaying the construction. Constructed, its value as a powerful instrument of defense is only equalled by its utility as an instrument for developing an almost continental area. Lastly, and more convincing, is the fact that not only there exists this military aspect, but the indisputable fact that its value and benefits are continuing over many years, peace or war."

Ohio-Bound Plane A Fashions Jaunt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—The first airplane arriving at the new Youngstown Airport at Youngstown, Ohio, when it opens on July 1, will be a United Air Lines craft, chartered by the Ohio Leather Company, which will leave here with a group of fashion leaders of the leather industry for a visit to the tannery of the company in Youngstown. The group will return by plane to New York the same night.

The trip is a gesture to the fashion leaders of the United States as proof that America is entirely independent of any foreign nation for fashion ideas or materials, a spokesman for the company said.

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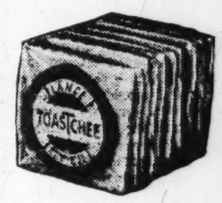

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Thrillers, every one of the five, and extraordinary in that each comes in a number of see-worthy materials . . . imported and domestic cotton prints, printed acetate rayon, striped piques and chambrays, checked seersuckers, plaid ginghams.
Number one is a woman's suit, in sizes 38 to 44. All the rest are in Misses' sizes.

Port of Boston Is Ready for Its Big Maritime Day Celebration on Sunday

Ferry Hudson's HubLaunching A Rare Event

From virtually the same spot in East Boston where Donald McKay built his famous clipper ships nearly a century ago, the all-welded, steel hulled ferryboat was launched at high tide this afternoon. It was the first large craft built for private interests to be constructed in the limits of Boston in more than a quarter of a century.

The Hudson, listed by the American Bureau of Shipping as 172.3 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 15.6 feet depth, is of 1,120 gross tons and was built by the General Ship & Engine Works for General Motors Sales Corporation and Electric Ferries, Inc., of New York. She is equipped with diesel-electric engines developing 950 horsepower, and will operate between New York City and Weehawken, N. J.

Mrs. Helen N. Tobin, wife of the Mayor of Boston, was named sponsor for the Hudson. Following the ceremony, a large group of guests of the General Motors Sales Corporation attended a reception at the Hotel Statler.

By a Staff Photographer

A Summer Silhouette

Batter up! Play ball! With America's schools sounding the "all-out" signal for summer vacations, many a potential "champ" will emerge from the sandlot school of experience. Grasping bats and swinging hard for homers, or crouching low for new curves from speed-ball pitchers who someday may shine on Big League diamonds, many a youngster will get in a few good raps at the old horsehide before school bells ring again in September.

State Labor Federation Convenes in Hub Aug. 4

This year's convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor will be held in Boston, beginning Aug. 4, it is announced today by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer, in the Hotel Bradford.

The biggest attendance which the State branch of the American Federation of Labor has ever had is expected, Mr. Taylor says.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, June 29

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc) and WRUW (15.13mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

For Monday, June 30

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

100 Nantucket Boats to Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANTUCKET, Mass., June 28—A hundred or more ingeniously decorated boats, ranging from tiny "cats" to fishing craft and luxurious yachts, are expected to take part in the gala evening "Water Carnival," which will be a highlight of the festive Fourth of July celebration to be staged by Nantucket Islanders next Friday. The entry list for this feature already includes names of more than 40 craft.

Because Independence Day conveniently falls on a Friday this season, many will be able to take advantage of the long holiday week-end for a pleasant visit to the picturesque island.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Connecticut

New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m. Additional program Monday, June 30, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Monday, July 7, 8:45 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor, and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 5 p. m. Saturdays, 2 p. m., WFCI, 1420kc.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Spanish Lessons.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music.
7:15 p. m.—Music for the Three Americas.

WBOS (11.86mc-25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: "Music Graphs"; Rex Maupin's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish: "Continentales"; "Golden Melodies."
7:00 p. m.—News in English: Stocks; Sports Page; "Speaking of Liberty."
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Musical Workshop"; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Popular Serenade; NBC Summer Symphony.
10:30 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Tune Time."
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, singing cowboy; Ray Heatherton's Orchestra.

For Sunday, June 29

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 21.79mc-25.4m)

2:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—Music and Special Features.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:30 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:00 p. m.—Vagabond Traveler; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—Poetry and Book Corner.
5:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
6:00 p. m.—Music at Eventide.
7:00 p. m.—Chimes and Evening Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

WBOS (11.86mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; NBC String Symphony.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Tapestry Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page; Jean Cavel, songs.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; "Musical Courier."
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Music Salon; Blue Barron's orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Postman; Ray Kinney's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Saturday, June 28

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88meg, 25.2m.

London—7 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour"; Naval Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg, 19.9m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Harvest Songs; News in English. "Harvest Time in Hungary"; HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Headline News and Views." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

London—9 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English; Newspaper for Children. JVZ, 11.81meg, 25.3m; JLG4, 15.10meg, 19.8m.

London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54 meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.

Sunday, June 29

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88meg, 25.2m.

London—6 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11 meg, 49.1m.

Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Popular concert. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg, 19.9m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Military March; News in English; Fragments from Operettas. Budapest Concert Orchestra; Gypsy Band. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.

Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Japanese History Series. JLU4, 17.79meg, 16.8m; JLG4, 15.10meg, 19.8m.

London—9:30 p. m.—The Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75 meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO5, 15.30meg, 19.6m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Filene's

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Filene's Air Conditioned Shoe Shop—Fifth Floor

Spectacular Events to Mark Maritime Day

Spectacular marine events have been arranged for tomorrow, as Boston celebrates its fifth annual Maritime Day. Hailed at "the greatest spectacle of its kind in the history of the Port of Boston," more than 200,000 persons are expected to assemble along the waterfront from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Starting with trial heats for the pulling races, and ending with radiocasts from the pilot boat Northern Light, where visiting Governors of many states will send a message of the peaceful maritime event over both short and long wave, so it may be picked up anywhere in the war-torn world.

The Governors, in Boston for the thirty-third Annual Conference of Governors, beginning Monday, are to be guests of Massachusetts' Governor Saltonstall on the Northern Light, so they may observe the marine parade and other activities.

Commonwealth Pier will be the center of activity for Maritime Day. Bleachers have been erected there.

Between Commonwealth Pier and the Fish Pier, there will be the aquacade in conjunction with the Boston Swimming Association. Record holders have entered the races and events there. Band concerts have been arranged at both piers and at Castle Island where special events for school children have been arranged.

A display of colored water is to be given by the fireboats which will throw many streams of harbor water high in the air, colored by dyes in the "guns."

Numerous prizes are offered for the winners of the many events, to be presented by Roscoe H. Prior, head of the American Stevedoring Corporation, at Commonwealth Pier, at the conclusion of each event.

Pulling races will be held by Coast Guardsmen, other branches of the Government service, crews of merchant vessels, Sea Scouts, fishermen manning dories, and yachts.

Each visiting Governor is to be made a Maritime Day "Commodore," and presented with a suitable cap, and certificate signed by Governor Saltonstall.

Officers of the Maritime Day Committee—a group of more than 200 active and several hundred other members—are: Frank S. Davis, President; Maxwell B. Grossman, Vice-President; Ralph M. Eastman, Treasurer; Joseph A. Mutrie, Secretary. In addition, the honorary committee is headed by Governor Saltonstall, Honorary President; Mayor Tobin, Honorary Vice-President; former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Honorary Chairman, and outstanding Federal, State, City and Port organization leaders, as Honorary Vice-Chairmen.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Columbia's Country Journal	News; "Reflections in Rhythm"	Musical Roundup Walter Kidder, songs	News Reporter Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	Farmers' Union Program; speeches; orch.	"Call to Youth" "Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program. Italian music program.	Sports; Weather; Music. 'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News Service	Farmers' Union Pr'gr'm	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Music, boat launch.	Farmers' Union Pr'gr'm	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Community Radio	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Novachord solos
1:45	Brush Creek Follies	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	"No Politics"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	"No Politics"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Local sports		"Melodic Moods"
2:30	'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	John Kiley, organist
2:45	'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Paul Laval's Orchestra		Five Star News
3:00	Chas. Hector's Or.	'Indiana Calling': orch.	"Nature Sketches"	Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Sports and Music
3:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	Pistol Tournament	Patti Chapin, songs		Sports and Music
3:30	Program Previews.	"Music of Americas"	Golden Melodies	Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Sports and Music
3:45	"Hub": News	Launching Hudson	Golden Melodies		Sports and Music
4:00	"Calling Pan-America"	News; Club Matinee	Jimmy Lytell's Or. songs	Music; youth program	Nancy Mace, soprano
4:15	New England to the	Club Matinee; variety.	Jimmy Lytell's Or. songs	"Prelude to Stardom"	Western songs
4:30	Colors	Network Sports	Track and Field Meet	Network Sports	Melody Mirror
4:45		Network Sports	N. A. A. U. Track Meet	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00	"At Meadowbrook"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Sonny Dunham's	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Orchestra; music.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	S. Dunham's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"It's Dance Time"	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Dance Time; News.	News: music; weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	"Let's Waltz"	Dinner Dance; Sports.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	William L. Shirer	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform':	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Athletes in the Army	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	A. P. Randolph	Five Star News
7:30	Sen. Claude Pepper	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Sen. Claude Pepper	Selective Serv. Registra.	Better Business Drama	Larry Clinton's Orch.	The Shining Hour: music
8:00	"Marriage Club";	"It's Time to Sing"	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15	quiz program	U. S. Army program	"Grand Ole Opry"	from Camp Edwards	cussion
8:30	Col. W. J. Donovan.	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences"	"Hawaii Calls": native	Sammy Kaye
8:45	Symphonettes	Gargoyle": drama	quiz program	music	Russian Cathedral Choir
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	News Service	Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony;	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's	"Contact": Dave Elman,	Pages From the Classical
9:45	Saturday Serenade.	Dean Dixon, conductor	Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	Album
10:00	Saturday Serenade.	NBC Summer Symphony;	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	"Chicagoland Concert";	Five Star News
10:15	Round Table: De-	Dean Dixon, conductor	edy sketch	Marian Claire, soprano;	Dance Digest
10:30	fense Bonds	Quiz Program, with	Defense of America	Henry Weber's Orches-	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	Jimmy Flynn	series: dramatization	tra; speaker	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Cleveland Summer Or-	Dance Digest
11:15	V. Monroe's Orch.	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	chestra concert	Dance Digest
11:30	Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Citizens' Conf. on Gov-	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	ernment Management	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wilcher, organist	European News; Music.	European news; Organ	Radio Carolers	
8:15		"Cloister Bells"	Recital	Radio Carolers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Orchestra
9:15	"Organ Loft"	Children's Program	"Deep River Boys"		Religious Service
9:30	"Organ Loft"	Network Program	Network Program	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious Service
9:45	"Gypsy Caravan"	Network Program	Network Program		Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air.	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob: children's	N. E. A. Convention	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air.	Primrose String Quartet	program	N. E. A. Convention	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires; Negro	"Thrills and Romance";	"Musical Album"	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	Service of The Mother
11:00	News; Emery	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Church, The First
11:15	Deutsch's Orch.	Irving Miller's Orchestra	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church of Christ, Scien-
11:30	"What's New at the	"Riding the Range"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	tist, in Boston,
11:45	Zoo?"	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service	Massachusetts
12:00	News; Weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra.	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	"Down South," with	Italian string music	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir.	Symphony Orchestra;	Peter Brescia's Orchestra	Italian string music	World in Fantasy"
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist.	Anne Roselle, soprano;	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Little Show	Sandra Bianca, pianist	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30	"Proudly We Hail":	WBZ News of the Air.	"On Your Job": drama-	Carl Lorsch's Orchestra.	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45	talks	WBZ News of the Air.	tization	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Goldberg, baritone
2:00	"Invitation to	"Hidden History"	NBC String Symphony	Children's Chapel	"Just Quote Me"
2:15	Learning"; forum	Foreign Policy talks.	Orchestra Concert;	"The Story of the Army"	"Just Quote Me"
2:30	News; N. E. A.	Governors' Conference,	University of Chicago	Maritime Day Celebra-	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	Convention; talks.	from Commonwealth	Round Table	tion	gram
3:00	Senior National A.	Pier; Gov. Saltonstall,	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	Maritime Day	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:15	A. U. Track and	Governors' Conf., from	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	Sonata, Violin & Piano	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:30	Field Meet	Commonwealth Pier	H. V. Kaltenborn	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:45	Track & Field Meet	Mayor Tobin	Sunday Serenade	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Zelma Larsson's Music.
4:00	"Meet the Music";	Sunday Vespers	Joan Benoit, soprano.	Vincent Patti's Orch.	Songs of the American
4:15	"Meet the Music";	Sunday Vespers	"Far East"; Upton Close	Vincent Patti's Orch.	Southwest
4:30	"Spirit of '41"	News; Music	Charles Dant's Orch.	Lester Huss' Orchestra.	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45	"Spirit of '41"	Popular music	N. A. A. U. Track Meet	Carl Lorsch's Orch.	Bill"; guest, Mrs. Blunt
5:00	"Young Ideas";	Moylan Sisters, songs.	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	"Musical Steelmakers";	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15	drama	Olivio Santora, yodeler.	edy drama	soloists; orchestra	Victor Arden's Orch.
5:30	'The Ontario Show';	Garden Gossip	Roy Shield's Orchestra.	James F. Twohy, talk.	Religious program
5:45	variety	Rhythms by Ricardo.	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Chas. Spivak's Orchestra	Religious program
6:00	Ed Sullivan; guests;	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Cats 'n' Jammers";	News; Baseball scores.
6:15	music	Religious Program	prano; violin; organ.	swing session	Diminutive Classics"
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	"Dr. I. Q., Jr."; ju-	News Service	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	venile quiz	Baseball News	Blue Barron's Orchestra	zation
7:00	Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	"Reg'lar Fellows"; com-	"Fight Camp"; dramatic	Carmen Cavallaro, songs
7:15	"Big Timber," songs	News from Europe	edy drama	program	Carmen Cavallaro, songs
7:30	World News Tonight	News of the Day	"Bandwagon"; Jan Gar-	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	World News Tonight	Concert in Miniature	ber's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Paul Robeson;	Star Spangled Theater;	Edgar Bergen; guests;	American Forum	C. Hageman
8:15	violin; orchestra	guests; drama	comedy, music	American Forum	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	American Forum	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter	cal Album"
9:00	Summer Hour:	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mona Paulee, Nor-	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	man Ruvel; Linton	Irene Rich, drama	Herbert Hoover	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Wells; orchestra	Sports News of the Day.	Herbert Hoover	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Herbert Hoover	"Defense Varieties"	Bert Hersch Presents:
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	"Defense Varieties"	orchestra and soloists.
10:30	News; Jerry Sears	"Good Will Hour"; John	"Deadline Dramas";	"FYI," F. Blair, narrat'r	Five Star News
10:45	Presents	J. Anthony, director.	"Deadline Dramas"	Alfred Wallenstein	Army Recruiting Prgr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines.	News; Music	News Service	"Britain Speaks"	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Carl Hoff's Orch.	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Actors' Fund Benefit	"Dance Digest"
11:30	United Service Or-	Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Actors' Fund Benefit	"Day's End"
11:45	ganizations	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Marvin Dale's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	News Service	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Martha Webster".	"Family Circle"	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Melody Strings"	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Two Men and a Girl".	"The Goldbergs"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Hawaiian Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	The Buckeye Four	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries".	Betty Randall, songs.	Musical Roundup	John B. Hughes, news	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox, with
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agriculture	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness.	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Novachord Impressions
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Mac Quartet
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Melodies by Miller"	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	"Melodies by Miller"	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	'Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"; sketch.	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	"Accordiana"	John Kiley, organist
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	Sports and Music
3:15	Treasury of Song.	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Giants baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30	Music; speaker	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	Sports and Music
3:45	News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Giants baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Am. Educators Conf.	Club Matinee; variety.	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	To Be Announced.	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	John Kiley, organist
4:45	A Boy, a Girl, Band	Club Matinee; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants baseball game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	To Be Announced.	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport reports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"This Is the Show"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"This Is the Show"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
8:00	Report to the	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Amazing Mr. Smith";	Variety program
8:15	Nation	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	mystery comedy	Variety program
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boake Carter, news	Civilian Defense Prgr'm
8:45	vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	News	Studio Program
9:00	Theater: Cary	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mass. Committee on	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Grant and Myrna	"Basin Street Society".	program	Public Safety	cal Album"
9:30	Loy in "I Love	News Here and Abroad.	"What Burns You Up";	Governors' Conference;	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	You Again"	Ted Steele's Orchestra.	Frances Scott, m. c.	address by Col. Knox	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization	vocalists; chorus	Mary Small and Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30	Civilian Defense	National Forum: talk	Tribute to Charles Evans	"Pageant of Melody"	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	National Forum: talk	Hughes	"Pageant of Melody"	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News Music	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	Dance Digest
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather.	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:30	Music; records	Want"; records	Harry James' Orchestra.	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45	Dance music	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	London	"Day's End"; News

Tenth Ship in Export Lines' $30,000,000 Plan Launched

Log of the Port of Boston

Launched at Bath, Maine, today, the new freighter Extavia is to be delivered to the owners about Sept. 15, and will then be commanded by Capt. Carroll M. Macgowan of Portland, Maine. The craft is the second of a group of four sister ships building at Bath for the American Export Lines.

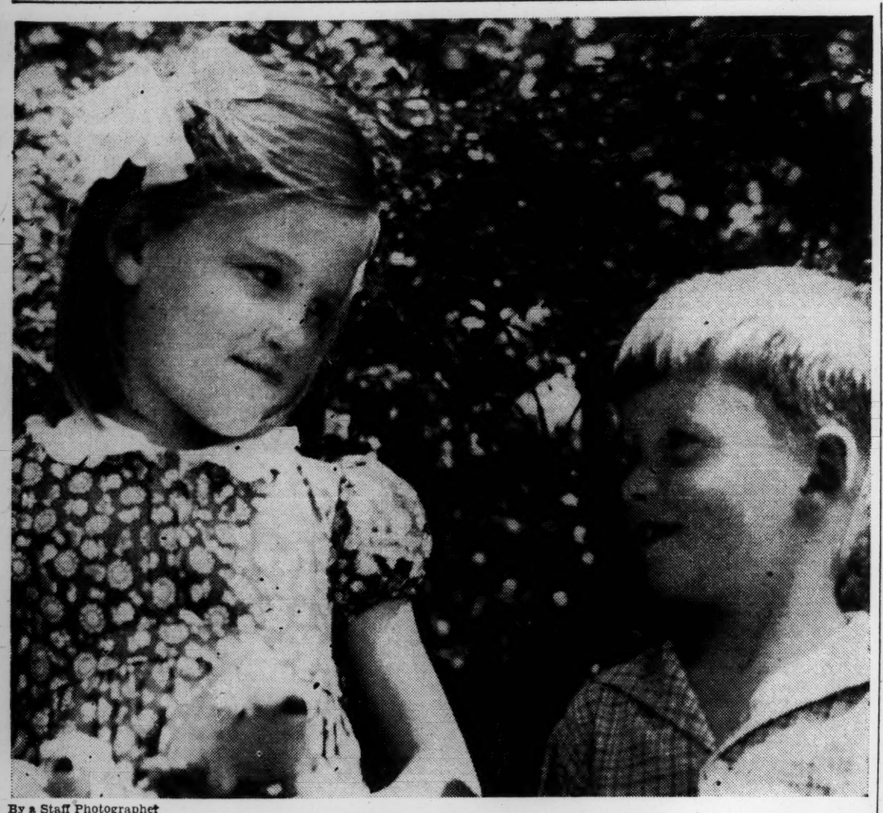
Each of the four ships are slightly smaller than the group built at Fore River Shipyards, Quincy, Mass., and known as the "Exporter" type. The Extavia is the tenth new ship in the company's $30,000,000 building program.

Captain Macgowan has a record of 20 years of service with the company. Last autumn, while serving as relief Commander of the Exochorda, he rescued the crew of the British freighter Saint Agnes, torpedoed while between Lisbon and the Azores. Last December he was given command of the Explorer, one of eight designed and built at Quincy.

The first of the four ships to be built at Bath—the Exceller—was launched May 10, and is to be delivered to the owners late in July, it is expected. Capt. Hugh L. Switzer of Roanoke, Va., is to be Captain.

Captain Switzer joined the company in 1926 as second officer of the Corson, became Chief Officer in 1927, and won his Master's ticket in 1931. His most recent command was the steamer Exmoor, which was recently sold to the Seas Shipping Company, and renamed the Robin Moor, after which it attained international fame as an American ship torpedoed

Educational Reconstruction After the War an Issue Before N. E. A. Convention



By a Staff Photographer

Robert and Dorothy Newbegin

Children who arrived in New York from Portugal by Clipper Wednesday and who are now with their grandmother, Mrs. Winthrop Slade, in Cambridge, Mass.

Children Find 'War Flight' No Thrill

Life is going on as usual for Robert and Dorothy Newbegin, who have just arrived in Cambridge to make their home with their grandmother, Mrs. Winthrop Slade, at 87 Lake View Avenue. Leaving their parents in Ankara, where their father is secretary of the United States Embassy, and making the 28-hour trip by clipper from Lisbon to New York was an "incident," yes, but not an "event" in their experience.

Mrs. Slade went to meet her grandchildren. The arrival of the great clipper, coming in little more than a day from war-torn Europe to the peaceful haven of the United States, the American Flag painted as a symbol of protection beneath the ship, was an awe-inspiring sight, she said. She felt a wave of emotion as the clipper slid safely to its landing. But Robert and Dorothy, children of a world of wonders, stepped off with their playthings in their arms as nonchalantly as they would have from a street car.

They were in charge of a young woman who had been a teacher at the American College in Istanbul and had agreed to look after them, but otherwise made the trip "alone." They had never flown before but their father had many times and they took it as a matter of course. The fgiht from Buchcarest to Berlin was a little rough, they agreed, but they were all right as soon as they landed. From Berlin to Madrid they also went by plane, then on to Lisbon, where they boarded the clipper.

"How many different planes did you ride in?" their grandmother asked them. "Oh, about a hundred," said Dorothy, making a casually generous estimate as she looked up from playing with a family of yellow satin pigs with pink noses, which were the gift of a young neighbor who had been over to welcome her and her brother earlier in the morning. Robert, who has fair hair in contrast to his sister's, put down a toy sailboat to share her interest in the pigs.

They had little to say but were evidently adjusting themselves happily to the quick transition from their parents' home in Turkey to their grandmother's in Cambridge.

The trip across the Atlantic with a stop at the Azores, was uneventful as far as the young passengers were concerned—"just like travelling on a ship" they told their grandmother.

The children were both born in Mexico where their father was a secretary of the American Embassy before he was transferred to Turkey. During their residence in Mexico they made two trips back and forth to the States by boat and train and, since going to Turkey, they have travelled various places, going to Rumania in the summer.

Older but less experienced passengers may have been excited by their clipper trip from Lisbon, "But why?" Robert and Dorothy would ask. It's all so simple.

Hub Customs Employee Retires After 38 Years

After 38 years with the United States Customs at Boston, Edward W. Millett, of Melrose, senior storekeeper at the Appraisers Stores Building, Atlantic and Northern Avenues, will retire from active service. His retirement will take effect next Monday.

N. E. A. Press Room Busy As Usual at Boston Session

There is every indication at Mechanics Building that the National Education Association has moved in. Today signs for the seeking and the lost appeared at strategic points saying: "Post Office," "State Delegates," "General Registration," or "To the N. E. A. Exhibit."

The long registration desk is manned by a row of workers from headquarters staff. Conventioners are climbing the steps outside in increasing numbers, with a "Hello, Miss Stevens, glad to see you here!" and a "Oh, Dr. Smith, could you come to a breakfast committee meeting tomorrow?"

Officials of this largest organization of educators in the world are already sitting around tables in hotel rooms reading recommendations and planning procedures for the convention's well packed next few days.

The Old Green File

Signs saying "N. E. A. Press Room" with arrow pointing firmly down dark back routes behind cavernous convention stages have in many cities by now led this reporter into the nether regions of a good many coliseums and auditoriums exploring little-used corridors, bringing up suddenly at exits upon alleys and climbing over stored equipment. Added now for the first time are the devious hidden recesses of Mechanics Building in the "old home town."

Windows of the Press Room give upon the B. & A. tracks with a Hub skyline—but in the quickly set-up office the battery of typewriters, the multigraph, the old green file, and most of all the same experienced N. E. A. public relations staff, cheerful in heat and cold, bring it into universal focus.

Outside is Boston, but here it might easily be Atlantic City or Milwaukee or St. Louis. Should the Association hold convention on the moon this office would doubtless arrive, set up shop, and look the same.

A Tour of Landmarks

Wondering how it feels to be a teacher from Boomville, Iowa, or Five Forks, Kansas, here in Boston for the first time—looking at the Abbey murals in the Public Library, the lion and the unicorn on the Old State House, the two-if-by-sea steeple of Old North, with an added trip to the Alcott House or the Lexington Battle Green.

Which of the Vespers tomorrow in historic spots will she choose—Faneuil Hall, King's Chapel, or Old North? And one day next September will some little wide eyed boys and girls out in the Middle West hear all about it?

Speaking of Vespers . . . somebody has said, "What a fine thing that this great convention of educators begins its sessions with prayer and a religious message—and how right in a great Christian land!" M. J. T.

World at Peace After War

Continued from Page 1

"This would simply give the old system another start and in a few years the same inequalities and other wrongs that brought the Nazis into power would be produced, Dr. Schairer said.

Taking as a model the rural cooperatives of Denmark and Sweden, it would decentralize industry and place emphasis upon building rural communities where families live in separate homes surrounded by gardens, each co-operative community self-governing and centered around its schools and churches. "People who have their own little homes and gardens, with equality of opportunity, and work to do are never warlike," he asserted. Farm work on these small subsistence plots would be the experience of all, in this plan, and factory and business jobs would be held by some members of each family. The schools, modeled along lines of the folk schools of Scandinavia, would be active community centers, teaching manual skills along with other things, and crafts would be widsely pursued. This is so similar to the pre-war scene even in the more industrial regions of Denmark, that it is highly practical, Dr. Schairer maintained.

But in the meanwhile the support of people in free countries is essential to it, so he seeks to awaken in the United States an active backing from educators, church people and laymen who organize to send a vast peace army of some 2,000 men and women overseas at the end of the war.

"Polish-speaking Americans will go to Poland, German-Americans to Germany, Czechs to their own people, equipped to bring food and education, and to advance credit as fast as these little communities are set up," he said. "So wide a plan cannot take form in the midst of collapse, depression, and confusion at the end of a war, but must be strongly organized ahead of time, and so well thought out that destructive post-war elements cannot break it up," he insisted.

Within Germany he is sure of winning support from many of the men and women of 45 and over and from others who have never inwardly accepted the Nazi regime. "In every totalitarian state there is also one vast group excluded in all plans for progress, and that is the women. The women love their homes and families, they want peaceful community life for their children, with good schools, opportunities for self-improvement, a voice in the community, and the comfort of the churches. From them we can be sure of co-operation," he declared.

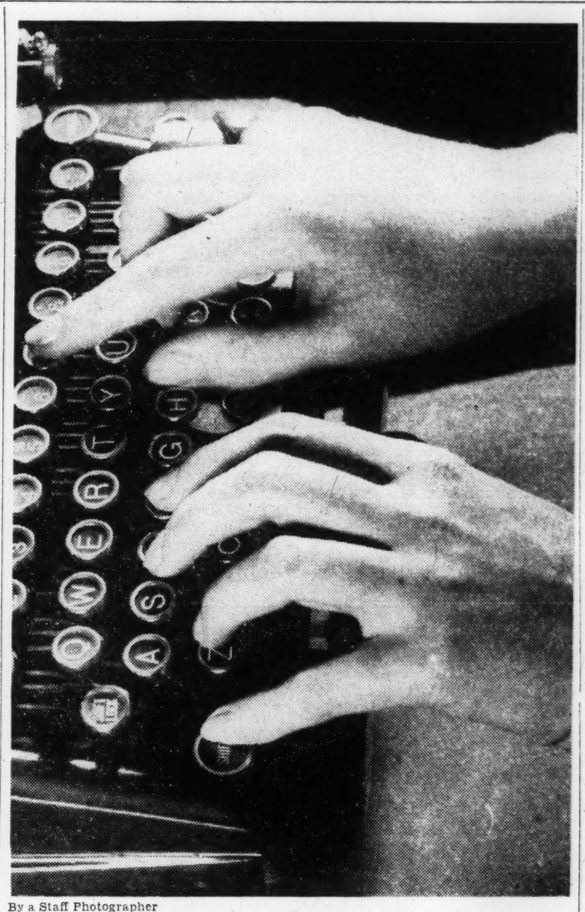
New Significance

Leadership in such an educational reconstruction if it is to come from the United States must "attract Europe to us as to a magnet" and this means that "the West has to gain new weight and significance," he said, and "materialism will not do it."

Dr. Shairer was the founder and first discoverer of the German Universities Central Office for Student Self-Help, and active in other work with youth of pre-Nazi Germany. From 1934 to 1937 he made a study of the youth movements of Great Britain and most of the countries of the Continent. Last summer he was sent by Prof. Fred Clarke, chairman of the British Committee on Educational Reconstruction, to the United States to secure the co-operation of American educators in the task of educational reconstruction in Europe after the war, and through Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director of the Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton, took part in the founding of the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction and was made its director of research. Following the Boston convention of the N. E. A. he goes to Ann Arbor, Mich., to confer with some 40 distinguished American and European educators and laymen interested in post-war educational reconstruction abroad who will report their progress on July 12 at a session of the Eighth International Conference of the New Education Fellowship, meeting there July 6-12.

Vespers Arranged

The convention officially opens tomorrow with vesper services held simultaneously in Faneuil Hall, Old North Church, and King's Chapel, followed by the annual Life Members' Friendship dinner and a festival of Choral Societies and Choirs of New England in a symbolic musical program directed by H. Augustine Smith, Professor of Music, Boston University.



By a Staff Photographer

More Hands Like These Needed

Secretarial colleges and placement bureaus are striving to cope with a demand for secretarial help that has been overwhelming. The ratio has been estimated at six calls for every secretarial graduate this year.

Secretarial Supply Found Running Short

Continued from Page 1

year, with the opportunity to place "three to five times as many students" as they have graduated.

One of the officers at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial School of Boston said he had had 20 calls since last Saturday and doubted if he could fill three. For the last month, he confessed that the school had been able to fill only one-third of the calls which had come in.

Katharine Gibbs School, the Chandler Schools and other secretarial colleges tell the same story. More calls than they can cope with. Higher salaries, and better opportunities for secretaries than has been known for over 20 years.

Girls, by the way, are not the only ones in demand as secretaries. One school has a standing order from the naval air reserve for young men secretaries. And at Bath, Maine, some boys are drawing as high as $35 a week for secretarial work, according to school authorities.

While many secretaries have been drawn to Government offices at Washington, others have accepted new positions nearer at hand, where office staffs at the Army Base, the Navy Yard, and the Watertown Arsenal have been increased at a record pace to keep up with the terrific pressure of defense demands.

Airport Managers Must Be Licensed

Massachusetts airport managers are required to be licensed by the State Aeronautics Commission, it was announced yesterday by Crocker Snow, Director. This step is made necessary, he said, by the grave responsibility placed upon those in charge of flying operations at the fields in the State. The rapid growth of civil flying, flying for national defense, and the campaign against sabotage, are increasing the airport's responsibility, Mr. Snow said.

Entertainment Timetable

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

"The Queen of Sheba," March..Gounod
Overture, "Fingal's Cave"...Mendelssohn
Slavonic Dance in A flat.....Dvorak
"Waltz of the Flowers," from the Ballet, "Nutcrackers"... Tchaikovsky
"Festivo," from "Historical Scenes" Sibelius
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem..Sibelius
Rhapsody in Blue.....Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"The Skaters," Waltzes.....Waldteufel
"Andalucia".....Lecuona-Gould
"Carioca".....Youmans

Sunday Night at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

"Calling All Workers," March Eric Coates
Third Movement from the Symphony No. 4.....Tchaikovsky
Suite for Strings.....Corelli
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen".....Bizet
Prelude to "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Piano Concerto No. 1 in G minor Mendelssohn
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Austrian Peasant Dances.....Schöherr
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme . McBride
American Fantasy.....Herbert

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 3, 5:45, 8:45. Short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—
"Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. "The Round Up." Patricia Morison. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Streets of Sorrow." Greta Garbo. 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Girls Club." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Adam Had Four Sons." Warner Baxter. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:40. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2:20, 5:20, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "West Point Widow." Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—
"Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:45, 10:25. "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. and Tony Martin. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—
"Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "The Round Up." Patricia Morison. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—
"The Terror." Wilfred Lawson. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. "Mystery of Room 13." 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05. "Horroscopics." 11:55 a. m., 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15.

Scollay—
"Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:25, 10:10. "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier. 11:30 a. m., 3:15, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Invasion of England." "The Life of a Fighting Pilot." "The Swastika in Chile," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. and Tony Martin. 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:20. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9.

Strand—
"Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "You're Not So Tough," with the Dead End Kids. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
"Can England Win?" "Syria." "Father Hubbard," oddities, cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Tremont—
"St. Louis," 9 a. m., 12:20, 4:10, 7:57. "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 10:25 a. m., 2:05, 5:55, 9:45.

Trans-Lux—
"Under Ags," Nan Grey. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "U-Boat, 29," Conrad Veidt. 10:38 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Great American Broadcast," 3:35, 7:45. "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden. 1:10, 5:15, 9:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:25, and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Strange Alibi." 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Bowery Boy." Continuous 1:30 and 11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Land of Liberty." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. **Brookline Village:** "Great Plane Robbery," Jack Holt. 1:50, 5:11, 8:15. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 3:11, 6:15, 9:19. **Cleveland Circle:** "Men of Boys Town. Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. Continuous 1-11. **Harvard:** "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 7:45. **University:** "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "The Penalty." "They Met in Argentina." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. "Girl in the News." 2. Continuous, 7-11. **Strand:** "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 1:50, 5:44, 9:22. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 12:41, 4:35, 8:13.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. 2, 5:24, 8:48. "Father's Son," 4:31, 7:45. **Park** "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Ride On Vaquero." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "That Night in Rio," Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 2:30, 6, 9. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Adolescence." "Behind the News." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Strange Alibi." 1:30, 4:31, 8:12. "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:38, 5:59, 9:20. **Mystic:** "Scattergood Baines." 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

Maplewood: "Adventures of Capt. Marvel." 1:55, 5, 8. "Little Men," Jack Oakie. 3:21, 6:26, 9:26. **Orpheum:** "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "Lucky Devils." 1:45. Evenings 7-11. **Strand:** "Double Date." 1:45, 4:55, 8. "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie and Cesar Romero. 2:50, 6, 9:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi." 1:45 and 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy. 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford:** "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 8:15. "The Knockout." 4, 6:40, 10:05.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Murder Among Friends." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:35, 9:35. "Reaching for the Sun." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Las Vegas Nights." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Repent at Leisure," K. Taylor. "Paper Bullets." **Strand:** "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Morgan.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in-Theater: "Pinocchio," in color. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "They Met in Argentina." 2 and 8. **Central:** "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Give Us Wings." 2 and 7:45. **Strand:** "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly, 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 7:30. **Strand:** "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy. 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Great Train Robbery," Bob Steele, Claire Carleton. 2:09, 8:09. "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 3:46, 9:46.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi." Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "That Night in Rio," Don Ameche, Alice Faye. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne and Thomas Mitchell. "Life With Henry," with the Aldrich Family. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Night in Rio," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "International Forum," with famous commentators.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Slightly Honorable," Pat O'Brien and Edward Arnold. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:30, 8:05. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 2:15, 6:45, 9:45.

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Swedes Must Tighten Belts in Long War

By M. Lorimer Moe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite more than a year of rationing, Sweden has plenty and a good variety of food, but signs are multiplying that there will be a general tightening of Swedish belts if the war is a long one—and most Swedes believe it will be.

The double blockade is by no means the sole reason for this situation. Far more important is the fact that Sweden is faced with its second successive crop failure. Last year's harvest was less than 75 per cent of normal due to a lack of rainfall. This year spring was more than a month late.

During the last days of May there were frequent snow flurries and chilling temperatures persisted. That month, like April, was marked by almost complete absence of rain. Crop lands, meadows, forests and pastures were parched. Erstwhile swamps yielded dust to the tread.

The first official crop survey of the season, conducted early this month, bore out the reports of the farmers. Precipitation during March, April, and May was about a third of normal, the report declared. As late as June 8 a heavy frost struck central Sweden, destroying early potatoes, garden truck, and fruit blossoms. Fruit growers around Lake Malaren described it as the worst frost in 50 years. Previously, the important sweet potato crop in the area adjacent to Finland in North Sweden, was ruined by frost.

It seemed that the elements were conspiring with European war lords to make Sweden's difficult situation even more precarious. The Swede began to recall crop failures between 1914 and 1918, when the threat of famine was almost as grave as war itself.

'Ashamed of Complaining'

When the current war placed Sweden beyond reach of overseas food supplies, its larder was jammed with reserves, particularly of wheat and other grains. It was estimated that flour and cereals in reserve were adequate to meet the Nation's needs for 18 months. As late as June 10 the Minister of Finance, Ernest Wigforss, said in a lecture that, "If we decide to use up the last of our reserves we could probably maintain present rations, even if the harvest should turn out to be poor. But we do not like to clean out our last reserves," he added, "because no one knows how long the war will last. We could get along on less bread than we have now."

In the last sentence Minister Wigforss echoed a sentiment repeated many times for the writer during his recent stay in Sweden. "Even if we had much less food, we should be ashamed of complaining when all of our neighbors have less than they need and some are actually starving," said a Swedish friend. It was this sentiment, rising from the people, which prompted the Government within the last few days to reduce bread and flour rations and signaled the earlier retirement, for the duration of the war, of the elaborate smörgasbord.

It is certain that no one will suffer for the time being as a result of reduced bread rations. When, on May 1, an opinion poll was taken in Stockholm to determine the public's attitude toward rationing in general, nearly 70 per cent of these questioned said the allowances were adequate. Most of the 30 per cent remainder were housewives. But many housewives told the writer that they never used up their bread and flour rations. One responsible official told the writer that the only reason bread and flour were rationed in the first instance was to resist German pressure for Swedish shipments of those articles to the Reich.

Increase in Meat Ration

Under the new rationing order which became effective last week, the Swede must make his periodical allowance of bread last 42 days instead of 37. The meat ration, however, has been increased 12.5 per cent for the last half of June. This will be welcome because meat allowances for the last several months have been sparing.

The reason for the increased meat allowance is not one which will cheer the Swedish people. Instead of indicating an increase in the supply of livestock, it reflects a forced increase in butchering due to a lack of fodder as a consequence of the drought.

Livestock raisers have been advised by the Government to collect reeds and seaweed, and to cure for storing as much green foliage as possible, as a substitute for ordinary fodder. Since last December more than 100,000 tons of woodpulp fodder have been used for cattle and horses, but it lacks certain nutritive elements and must be mixed with other foods to give satisfactory results. Horses at an army encampment visited by the writer were being fed a mixture of two thirds wood pulp and one third oats.

Sugar is another important item of diet of which the Swedes have plenty, although it, too, is rationed. Under the most recent restriction, each person is allowed three kilograms (a kilogram is approximately 2.2 pounds) each month. During the World War the nearly complete lack of sugar was one of the most serious dietary hardships suffered by the Swedes. Since that time, however, they have developed a native beet sugar industry which was exporting a small surplus at the outset of the present war.

Serious Shortage of Fats

There is a shortage of food fats which is becoming more serious, also due to the drought and reduced milk production. The present rations allow one kilogram of butter or margarin per person per ration period, with an extra allowance of one quarter of a kilogram for children of school age. Special ration coupons are issued for cooking fats and oils and the amounts allowed are considerably below normal kitchen requirements. Soap is also rationed and is one of the household articles which is really scarce.

Coffee rations have been extremely limited for many months and are now being drastically reduced again. The individual is allowed a half kilogram of coffee, tea, or cocoa per ration period, with extra allowances ranging up to three tenths of a kilogram between the ages of two and seven years, forest workers, and persons past 62 years. When the current ration period started on May 26, the public was told that the coffee and cocoa allowance would have to last for 15 weeks instead of the previously announced nine weeks. To partly offset this new restriction, the tea ration for the same period was doubled.

The disappearance of the famous Swedish smoergasbord — those tables piled generously with hors d'oeuvres—was interesting to observe because of the public reaction. The first attack on this institution came in a Government order that only one meat dish might appear on the table. This was no blow, fish, vegetable and fruit dishes replacing the meat tidbits. This was followed a few weeks later, however, by an order limiting to three the number of smoergasbord dishes that might be served to hotel or restaurant diners.

Far From Hunger Line

These measures were applied only to hotels and restaurants because diners-out and visitors, like the writer, had been able to get as much food and as great a variety as they liked merely by giving the waiter their orders and one bread coupon for each two slices of bread they expected to consume. The variety as well as the quantity of food served in the homes was already limited by rations.

"We eat too much, anyway. We'll all be better off without the smoergasbord for a while," was the general reaction of the Swedes.

Even if present food allowances in Sweden are cut considerably, it will be some time before the rations approach the hunger line. The international standard of daily per capita calory consumption is 3,000. The Swedish consumption has been way above this standard for more than 10 years.

The lowest figures in recent years was 3,300 calories daily per capita for the period 1930-1933. The highest standard was reached in 1939, when the per capita consumption averaged 3,800 calories daily. In 1940, according to Swedish Government statistics, the figure dropped to 3,700 calories per person per day. On the basis of reports for the first six months of this year, plus estimates for the remainder of the year, 1941 figure will be 3,300 calories per person daily.

Food Subsidies to Needy

How do these figures apply to the lowest income groups? The answer is found in Government food subsidies for those of reduced circumstances and effective price control measures. As an example, the price of butter has now been reduced about six cents per pound to offset the higher cost of margarin. Special rebates on milk (amounting to about one third of the retail price) are granted to the aged and families of lowest income groups. Producer prices are maintained through Government subsidies to the farmer.

On some articles, flour for example, the price paid by all retail purchasers is the same, but the Government has set that price lower than it would be if the law of supply and demand were strictly observed. The producer and retailer are guaranteed a fair profit by the Government and Mrs. A, who pays the highest income tax, supports the subsidy which enables her to buy flour for the same price as that paid by Mrs. B.

To say that the average Swede is enthusiastic over the ration system would be ridiculous, but he still has plenty of food and certainly does approve of the Government measures to keep commodity prices within reason. The Government policy relative to prices was well expressed by the chairman of the Price Inspection Board a few days ago when he said: "Shortages in materials and reduced sales alone do not justify increases in prices. Only actually higher costs of production and distribution will suffice."

Sweden Faces Fresh Problems

The problems of Sweden, one of the remaining democracies in Europe, become intensified as war swirls around its borders.

Conditions in Sweden have been intensively studied by M. Lorimer Moe, who, returning to the United States, writes the accompanying article as the ninth of a series.

A Royal Family

Wide World

A Princess and Her Children

Upper: The Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands. Lower: Princess Irene, left, and Princess Beatrix, daughters of Crown Princess Juliana and Prince Consort Bernhard. These new pictures were taken in Canada where Princess Juliana and her children are staying.

Nazis Resume 'Thrust to the East'

By Henry W. Steiger

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is clear that with the opening of the Russian campaign the war has entered a new phase, but what does this new development mean for the history of modern Germany as founded by Bismarck in 1871? The German slogan, "Drang nach Osten"—thrust to the East—characterizes a German foreign policy which was already in full swing under William II.

But the Kaiser's Drang nach Osten had to be deflected a little to the southeast, to the Orient, because as long as Russia had a Czar, Russian territory was sacrosanct.

To efface Russia from the map of Europe would have been as much out of the question as to eliminate France or England.

The Russian Campaign

Russia was one of the great European powers, the Empire of the Slavs, and between the Houses of Hohenzollern and Romanoff there were intimate family relations. The only thing William II could do to satisfy his desire to push toward the east was to use the Balkan peninsula and Anatolia as a corridor to Mesopotamia, where before the last war the English were ready to make concessions, in order to give the German potential energy an additional field of activity.

Hitler's newly begun campaign in Russia is a further realization of this aim of pushing east. The Russian Revolution robbed Russia of the prestige the Czarist regime possessed even in times of weakness. It destroyed Russian tradition. Bolshevist doctrine made Russia dynamic and therefore dangerout to its neighbors and the whole world.

Hitler found it necessary to conclude a nonaggression pact with his untrustworthy eastern neighbor as a counteraction to the English blockade, and Stalin saw in such a contract the best safeguard against his most dangerous enemy — Germany. But mutual distrust and conflicting aims made it certain that this contract would be broken at convenience.

Teuton vs. Slav

The invasion of the Ukraine is a part of Hitler's original plan, and at this point of the war it is perhaps an antidote for the demoralization of vast, idle German armed forces. Besides, this new campaign promises Hitler advantages in his battle against the democratic world: not only control over Russian supplies, but, to the exaggerated self-confidence of a victorious dictator, the possibility of new bases against the British in Asia must be very tempting.

Although immediate circumstances and advantages of the moment seem to be the cause of this new conflict, at bottom it is the old struggle between the Teutonic and Slavic races. Throughout the centuries the Teutonic element in Russia was considerable and Russian nobility was to a large extent of Viking descent.

The rising Russian Empire needed the German talent for order and administration, and in Czarist Russia one found many German names among people in high positions. They were to a large extent Baltic noblemen who, among themselves, spoke German, but considered themselves Russians.

But in the last century, as the Russians rose out of serfdom, the national consciousness grew and took form in the Pan-Slavic movement. Instinctively, the Russian people scented danger in letting the German influence grow unchecked. Germany's rise under Bismarck had also established an entirely new situation in Europe.

Up to that time the European equilibrium had been supported by France in the west and Russia in the east; now a new Central Power arose which might rob Russia of its earlier importance.

Russia on Defensive

Bismarck tried to maintain the traditional friendship between Prussia-Germany and Russia, but Russian fear of the Germans, apparent in the Pan-Slavic movement, could not be appeased, and the conflict which had been latent for decades broke out in war for the first time in 1914.

Germany's military action on its eastern front in the last war was originally defensive. This time the situation is reversed. Not Germany but Russia is trying to prevent invasion. In the last war there had never been any question of Russia's delivering supplies to Germany, because since 1907 Russia had been part of the Entente system.

The Germano-Slavic conflict has not been restricted to Germany and Russia. It also appeared within Austria-Hungary, where a German minority together with the Hungarians ruled a Slavic majority. It was the fundamental conflict in the Balkans and through the murder at Sarajevo set the last war on fire.

This conflict is going on under changed form, and how bitter it has become is evidenced by the German treatment of the Poles. Stalin has pushed the Germans back every possible inch. The military occupation of the Baltic states and the attack on Finland were, from Stalin's point of view, necessary defensive measures to secure his flank against an eventual clash with Germany. When the Baltic Germans had to leave their country, it seemed that the Drang nach Osten had come to a stop.

Today we see that it was but a strategic measure to be adjusted as soon as an opportunity would present itself. Hitler has one trait of character in common with Bismarck: he does not lose sight of his trend. Even if temporary actions are in opposition to it, they are but strategic moves compelled at the moment.

German Policy

A student of Continental history, Henry W. Steiger has devoted particular inquiry to German policy throughout the nineteenth century.

A Swiss, he is at present in the United States in connection with his researches.

Farmers of Canada Seek To Increase Sheep Flocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canada has become and is becoming more aware of sheep. The war has made it so, and citizens of the United States visiting the rural sections of Canada this year will see a noticeable trend toward its development. There is afoot at the present time a well established plan to increase the number of flocks on Canadian farms with the support and cooperation of the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture.

Preliminary indications show that the movement has won favor with the Canadian farmer from coast to coast, and the Eastern Townships of Quebec in the Montreal market area are not behind the times. Behind the idea of popularizing the raising of sheep is a design to supply wartime needs of wool, increase farm income, balance farming operations and bolster post-war industry.

How Movement Started

The movement originally started last July when the Committee on Sheep and Wool at the Ottawa Conference of Dominion and Provincial Department of Agriculture Officials passed a resolution to the effect that:

"Canada is producing only 18,000,000 pounds of wool yearly whereas, as a result of the war, our annual requirements for military and civilian use are four or five times this much, As, even in peace time, our consumption of wool is approximately two or three times our production, it is obvious that there is room for a considerable expansion of our sheep industry. And in wartime, with the very greatly increased demand for wool, it would be good business for Canadian farmers to supply as great a proportion as possible of our wartime needs. . . .

"In the case of farmers who are not now keeping sheep, the present seems to be an opportune time to start a flock to help supply the needed wool."

Response Encouraging

The response to the suggestion by the Canadian farmer was so encouraging from the start that at present from all parts of Canada news has come of farmers taking greater interest in sheep raising. Even in the Western Provinces where wheat is king there is a remarkable trend toward the idea with the result that wheat production in some districts will be curtailed.

Eastern Canada has followed suit and is looking toward the possibilities of sheep. From a casual observation, some sections of rural Quebec will soon become centers of sheep raising. It has been estimated and demonstrated that a farmer with poor land can, from an economic standpoint, make his farm pay by taking to sheep raising.

Canadian industry last year used 70,000,000 pounds of wool of which Canadian farms supplied only 18,000,000 pounds. Canada's requirements for 1941 are estimated at 100,000,000 pounds, and the stocks on farms at the beginning of the year amounted to only 1,496,000 pounds, making it evident that needs this year and in future years must be entirely supplied by what Canada can produce and import.

New Farm Revenue

Eastern Canada and Quebec farmers realize that sheep are among the new farms crops which stand alone. It is one market that has never been faced with overproduction. Prices usually compare favorably with those of beef and pork. They are not a spectacular feature of farm operation, but they can practically produce something out of nothing producing a regular influx of cash from land that is useless for any other purpose.

The French Canadian farmer realized that with a poor farm of say three acres he can place a flock of five ewes and a ram. With a couple of acres more for hay, he can manage. The five ewes and ram should produce 45 pounds of wool, which is selling at 25 cents or more for official grades, and his returns from properly handled wool should be profitable. It is estimated that at least five lambs should be raised by the five ewes, and with the average price for good lambs about $9, the five 100-pound lambs should bring $45, bringing a total of $56.25 from six acres of poor land, or over $9.35 per acre.

Canada's Wool Needs

Sheepmen have been urging the need of more sheep in Canada as this branch of agriculture has lagged. Canada has less than 4,000,000 sheep. An expert on the subject has put it this way:

"Canada ordinarily uses something like 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 pounds of wool a year and produces only about 16,000,000 pounds. In 1940 we produced 18,000,000 and used 80,000,000 pounds. We import more than we produce which is not good business especially in wartime when we are striving to keep our money at home. In fact, it is all an anomaly in this rich agricultural country.

"Of course there's a reason why Canada has only 8,000,000 cattle and some 4,000,000 sheep against Australia's 14,000,000 cattle and 110,000,000 sheep. Australia is situated in a warmer climate, with less winter and pastoral pursuits are better fitted to the soil and climate. Cattle range the year round; while this is true of very few parts of Canada, yet there is a suspicion that Canada has not been making the most of its opportunity, especially in sheep."

What the Australian sheep men did, Canada is aiming to do, and eventually a strain will be developed which will be able to stand the climate of any section of Canada.

400 British Sailors Use Books of Seafarers' University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Despite strenuous war conditions seamen want good literature and textbooks for study to fill their off-duty spells. This is the experience of the British seafarers' university, the "College of the Sea" which reports it has doubled its activities in the year 1940-41.

Nearly 400 men in the Royal Navy and Merchant Service asked for the loan of books or advice on study during the year. Of these 128 enrolled for postal courses of study under a "College" tutor.

Founded in 1939 by the Seafarers' Service to give seamen the benefits of university education for nominal fees, the College has received what it terms a "magnificent" response from university and other professional men and women, experts in many subjects, who have offered their services as tutors.

English language and literature, mathematics, French, German, and Spanish are the most popular courses, but art, speech-training, philosophy, shorthand, building, history, swimming, cookery, and photography are on the long list of interests and hobbies which seamen want to know more about.

Designed for Spare Time

The College does not attempt to train seafarers in subjects rerequired for the deck, engineering, catering or radio departments.

The Admiralty supports and encourages the work. The co-operation of naval schoolmasters, it is stated, has been invaluable. Though a number of advanced students—some undergraduates or graduates in the Navy only for the duration of the war—have received the help of the university authorities, the majority of the students are men and boys who wish to continue their school education and widen their knowledge and interests.

The service is available to a certain extent even if a seaman is made prisoner. For the College is represented on the Red Cross Educational Book Committee for Prisoners of War and has been responsible for dispatching, and in most cases choosing, more than 200 books for seamen prisoners who wish to study technical or cultural subjects.

Books for 4,000 Ships

The "College" is only part of the work of the rapidly growing Seafarers Education Service. With war conditions making it necessary for most sailors to work under great pressure, the Sea War Library service is an important branch of the activities. Since its inauguration in September, 1939, more than 105,000 books and magazines have been distributed to 4,000 ships in the Merchant Navy.

Among the many friends who have helped to make this work possible are the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and the Rockefeller Foundation of the United States. The Trust gave a timely grant of £500 for new books when a firebomb destroyed a number of the books at headquarters, while the Rockefeller Foundation, through the agency of the American Library Association has contributed many hundreds of books and magazines.

Another notable gife during the year was that of £500 from the viceroy of India.

The Seafarers' Education Service, apart from its war library scheme, also supplies up-to-date libraries to the crews of 555 ships owned by 46 companies. Shipowners pay for the service. Seven shore libraries for use of seamen are also maintained. It promotes interest in literature and handicrafts through prize competitions and, in conjunction with the Royal Society of Arts, organizes scholarships to enable deck boys and young seamen of special promise to rise to officer rank.

Handicraft Exhibit Marks Montreal's Tercentenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—If the character of a people can be judged by the quality of its handicrafts, then the collection of work at present on exhibition at the University of Montreal, here, of arts and crafts, may be said to perpetuate the talents of the forefathers of French Canada. They are in no danger of disappearing.

The exhibition is the most pretentious yet held in this metropolis of Canada, and the exhibits have been drawn from every corner of the Province. They are many and varied and occupy two large floors of the mammoth unfinished buildings of the university erected on the western slope of Mount Royal, overlooking the Laurentian foothills.

The exhibition presented by the Montreal Tercentenary Commission under the guidance of Major Paul E. Ostiguy, General Manager, and Guy Leroux, Secretary-Treasurer is one of the foremost attractions to American visitors now visiting Montreal for their summer vacations. It is really the third annual exhibition of its kind, but exceeds the previous two in every way.

Covers Wide Display

It is really an annual get-together of leading Quebec artisans from French Canada, and visitors have an opportunity of seeing them at work on their masterpieces.

From such places on the fringes of the province as Roberval, Gaspe, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, and Lorretteville, come many of the exhibits. Of course there are many also from the Ecole des Beaux Arts, l'Ecole du Meuble, les Ecoles d'Arts et Metiers, but these are more or less institutions operating in the larger centers and their exhibits are imposing.

But the real interesting ones, are the smaller booths depicting the work of the back country in which may be seen the development of talents from father to son, or from mother to daughter, handed down over a period of more than 200 years, and in a few cases—such as the hand made "ceinture flechees" the woven belt—have been learned from the Indians.

Wood Carving

Many of these exhibits are extremely interesting to the spectator. For instance the art of woodcarving has not been lost, and it is remarkable to find young men and women still carrying on their art with the genius of a Rodin or the modesty of a Joan of Arc. Such names and personages may be seen, as Bourgault Brothers. Pierre Lemieux of Trois Rivieres, who fashions buttons and lampshades from trees. Elzear Soucy, the wood sculptor, and Gilles Beaugrand, who fashions beautiful sailing vessels of the type seen in every fishing village are there.

Spinning wheels and looms are featured in a booth entitled "Les Rouets Qui Chantent" (The Singing Spinning Wheels) where Mrs. Hector Dery sees to it that visitors get all the advice they desire on woven work.

There are over 60 booths embracing pottery-making, weaving, metal and wood work, knitting, printing, bookbinding and other crafts.

One of the largest and most fascinating exhibits opened today, although a few days late, depicts Ville Marie as it was in the days of the Iroquois, before it eventually became Montreal or Mont Royale. This display is the work of Clarence Gagnon and P. Roy Wilson, who conceived the idea of reproducing a section of the old village to scale.

Growth of Community

Here one sees in miniature, the little river, the lake, the beaver dam, the old mill, and waterwheel, the waterfall, the homes of the habitants, and the center of the community—the church and presbytery, around which the village has grown. The illusion is perfect owing to the scale of the landscape and buildings being kept as natural as the eye can see.

The exhibition was visited yesterday by the Governor General, the Earl of Athlone and the Princess Alice, who made an official tour of the exhibition and expressed their interest and surprise at the size of the exhibition.

Another important group of visitors was headed by the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner to Canada, accompanied by his sister Shelia MacDonald.

The exhibition will be held open beyond its closing date June 29, to accommodate American visitors who will be visiting Montreal over the Fourth of July festival.

Airmen Take Cooking Courses In Canadian All-Out Drive

OTTAWA (CP)—A school for "rookie" cooks is the latest wrinkle in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Starting June 23, the youngest of the three fighting services inaugurated a series of cookery classes in the classrooms of Ontario Agriculture College at Guelph.

The courses mark the airmen's first organized venture in a field already well explored by the two senior services—the Army and the Navy.

Previously, sporadic attempts were made at training so-called kitchen mechanics at Trenton and Camp Borden, Ontario.

Preliminary plans call for about 120 pupils to take courses lasting several months under direction of members of the college staff. Faciilties for training have been provided through courtesy of the Ontario Government.

Classes are divided into two stages—the primary stage and the advanced classes. Duration of each stage will depend on the pupil's aptitude or experience. Lectures will cover rationing of foods, dietetics, food values, and the all-important topic of food management.

Courses in cookery are no novelty to the Army and Navy. Kitchen mechanics for the silent service are trained at comparatively old-established schools, one at Halifax and one at Esquimalt, British Columbia.

Officially they're called the Royal Canadian Naval Cookery Schols, and their guide is the Royal Canadian Naval Handbook on Cookery.

California Farmers Form Aid-Russia Plan

LOS ANGELES, June 28 (AP)—The Board of Directors of the Associated Farmers of California went on record today as favoring:

"All possible aid to Russia to the extent of placing all Nazis in concentration camps and sending to Moscow all Communists in the United States."

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Russia's Armed Might: Is It Fact or Fable?

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Nazi Panzer divisions began their invasion of Russia, the head-on clash of Europe's two largest armies which resulted has posed a familiar question. How strong is the Red army?

Is the fabled strength of Moscow's military arm, so cleverly spread on foreign canvasses during the past decade by the propagandist's brush, founded on fact?

Do the clouds of parachutists seen on Soviet screens since 1936 indicate minute training in airborne troop landing?

These are the questions that military experts in every capital of the world are asking themselves as they ponder Soviet tactical training, Red Army leadership, and the story of the Russo-Finnish campaign.

Russia's Actual Strength

Militarily, so far as can be gathered from the frequently exaggerated claims of Soviet authorities, Russia should be able to mass a tremendous force. Between theory and fact, however, is a wide gap.

In 1940, from the best available estimates, Russia's active standing army could be tabulated as follows:

Infantry divisions	26
Cavalry divisions	14
Armored divisions	3
Reserves, actually mobilized:	
Infantry divisions	21
Cavalry divisions	15
Total	79

Additional units in the field armies were a tank corps, estimated at, at least, 3,000 armored vehicles, separate and distinct from the mechanized divisions; some 28 mobile regiments of antiaircraft artillery, and technical troops. GPU elite formations, not organized into divisions, but made up of all arms, made up an equivalent to at least eight more infantry divisions.

In its territorial Army Soviet Russia can muster behind these troops at least 42 infantry divisions, but, remembering the vast distances and comparatively inefficient and poorly equipped railway network, full mobilization could not be expected for at least 90 days after the initial orders were issued.

Rival Air Strength

In the air the Red planes mustered at strength of 200 bomber squadrons and 460 fighter squadrons, totaling approximately 5,000 combat ships. A large proportion of these ships is of obsolescent type, far inferior to present German planes of like caliber.

Assuming, then, that Russia has reached full mobilized strength, it may be concluded that it has mustered 129 divisions, of which from three to five are armored, and 29 cavalry formations. With them will be its tank corps and antiaircraft regiments.

From this strength must be subtracted the two Far Eastern Red Banner Armies, organized and maintained east of the Urals for the defense of Siberia. These total 15 infantry and seven cavalary divisions and a tank corps, leaving for the western front a total of 107 divisions.

Against this force it is estimated that Nazi Germany has already mustered 160 divisions, including at least 15 armored (panzer) divisions.

The Luftwaffe strength in use is probably at least three of the four air fleets, with estimated combat strength of approximately 6,000 ships. What proportion of Junker transport planes and air infantry divisions have been mustered is anybody's guess. Germany had, before the Crete operation, some 1,200 of these big transport planes, and its air infantry strength was estimated at from four to five divisions—much inferior, of course, in fire power, to the regular infantry divisions. One might estimate that one quarter of this force has been put out of action temporarily in the Cretan victory, and is therefore not at once available.

Russian Handicaps

The Russian type infantry division is square, like our National Guard divisions. Its normal artillery strength is supplemented by battalions of 81mm. guns, used one for each infantry regiment as accompanying or antitank guns. This weapon, horse-drawn, never designed for such use, may have many drawbacks in war of maneuver.

The Russian theory of combat includes use of accompanying tanks with its infantry and cavalry units, separate and distinct from the armored divisions. Much stressed up to the time of the Finnish war was the concept of the offensive. Such was the theory of the Polish High Command. If the Reds make any such similar attempt in this war they will be playing into the hands of the German General Staff. Any Russian offensives may well become blows into empty air, their components easy prey to mopping-up operations after the German panzer divisions have slashed their way to their own offensives and cut communications.

There is no doubt of the individual bravery of the Russian soldier. There is much doubt as to the training of the High Command and the troop-leading ability of the younger Russian officers. Considered with reference to the Russian proclivity for optimistic planning never followed up by actual constructive steps, the national inability to grasp mechanical maintenance problems, the odds are against any really effective use of tanks or airplanes in action under battle conditions. The Russian tanks, many of them of Christie-type, are fast. That they may be lost through mechanical breakdowns, may be expected under these conditions.

Morale of Officers

One wonders how far the Russian commanders have climbed from the slough of despond caused by the original "purge" of 1937, when Marshall Tukhachevsky and seven others—the cream of the Red high command—were executed. Later "purges" are asserted to have caused additional loss of morale in the officer corps.

Against this somewhat dismal summary, several other factors more favorable must be considered. They are pure speculation, and predicated upon the possibility that there is in the Russian officer corps some remaining modicum of initiative, and the capability of drawing accurate conclusions from the previous campaigns in this very war.

It is the general impression among neutral experts that Germany must win this Russian war in one month if it is to be able to undertake a later invasion of Britain during 1941 and that delay of three months will make its task in Russia almost impossible. It has taken, as always, the most favorable moment. Assuming that as usual it is striving for a limited objective, it must be remembered that possession of terrain alone is not enough in this case. Not until Russian armed resistance in the west is destroyed can a victorious Germany utilize the industrial and agricultural resources of western Russia.

Delay Is Big Factor

Delay, then, means everything to Russia. If the Red leaders concentrate on a wholesale destruction of factories and agriculture in White Russia and Ukraine, a Parthian retreat in which they will leave the land behind them an abomination of desolation, back to the line of the Volga, they will oppose to maximum the German dream of conquest. In this, it would seem, lies the only hope of Red success.

A colossal problem, the successful solution of which will lie in military delaying actions of the highest technical order, the ability to forgo the most tempting opportunities for counterattack which will be placed before Red leaders as bait.

Such tactics, it will be remembered, were successful in coaxing Napoleon ever onward into Russia.

A Germany whose blows fell into empty air, whose panzer thrusts sapped no considerate portion of the foe's strength, would find itself in sore straits come September when the icy fingers of winter fumbled at 160 divisions of its best while England's RAF continued strafing the fatherland, while a new British Expeditionary Force threatened the coast of France.

Such developments involve intangibles. On a purely realistic basis—the weight and efficiency of the two opposing machines—it is difficult to find prospects for Russian success.

Yet the big thing is clearly that every movement eastward, every plan which takes the Nazis away from the basic objective, destruction of Britain, is an obstacle to Germany's final triumph.

Jacqueline Cochran in London

Wide World

Air Ferrywoman Strolls Nonchalantly

The famous American flier who delivered a Hudson bomber from the United States to Great Britain photographed in a London park. She acted as co-pilot with Capt. G. Carlisle and made the flight in slacks and jacket. Photo passed by British censor.

German Economic Control Based on Use of Cartels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Nazi control over all prices, production, and distribution of commodities in Europe is seen by Louis Domeratzky of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as Berlin's aim. Control would be maintained through a vast system of cartels already emerging for everything from structural steel to zippers.

The cartels of pre-Hitler Germany form the model for this network of economic imperialism, with the significant exception that private monopolies are replaced by a single State-controlled monopoly.

Various types of cartel are in use, according to the commodities and countries affected.

Consolidation Speeded

"While the full extent of the activity of the German cartels in consolidating the industries of the occupied and dominated countries cannot be ascertained for obvious reasons," Mr. Domeratzky writes in Foreign Commerce Weekly, "it is quite evident from what has already been announced that the work is proceeding at a rapid rate.

"In this connection it should be pointed out that in some of the annexed territories, especially in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia to which the compulsory cartel law was extended at the beginning of 1940, a good deal of the work of consolidating the local with the corresponding German industries has been accomplished by the acquisition of financial control.

"Perhaps the most important development is represented by the recent announcement of the renewal of the German iron and steel cartel and its allied selling organizations, covering pipes and rolled products, for another year ending June 30, 1942.

Scope Is Extended

"The significance lies in the scope of the new organization, which has among its members not only all the German plants, including the State-owned Hermann Goering Werke, but also the plants in Luxembourg, Lorraine, Upper Silesia, and former Austria.

"Prior to the outbreak of the war the various plants were members of the International Steel Cartel. The renewal for the short period of one year is obviously of a provisional character in anticipation of changes that may result from political developments.

"The German cement cartel, organized by the order of the Minister of National Economy in October, 1940, embracing the entire German cement industry, has recently extended its activities to the occupied countries. On Jan. 24, 1941, an agreement was signed with the Dutch and Belgian cement industries regulating the cement sales in the Netherlands by dividing the market between the producers of the three countries. This function was performed prior to the war by an international cement cartel.

How Cartel Works

"There is also an agreement with the cement cartel of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia for unrestricted shipment of cement into each other's territory.

"The producers of Slovakia have also entered into an agreement with the German cement cartel, fixing a quota for Slovak cement shipments into Germany, the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, and the General Government of Poland."

Even Sweden, Switzerland, and Finland, nominally free from German control, are taking part in a large reinsurance association formed by the Reich. It takes advantage of difficulties faced on the Continent of Europe by British insurance firms.

Sweden Included

Sweden also has been drawn into an arrangement, concluded at the beginning of this year, whereby the German cartel turns over to Swedish plants all orders for wood construction which it cannot fill. Finland has a similar agreement.

The evolution of the German cartel for these uses is traced by Mr. Domeratzky from the private cartels of old Germany to the streamlined monopolies of today. At the start of Herr Hitler's regime cartels were made compulsory in a law of July 15, 1933. Later decrees forged an iron-clad system around German industry. Now this system is being clamped around conquered areas as rapidly as possible.

Cost of Nazi 'Co-operation' to France

By W. E. Lucas

Who, as an American correspondent in Lisbon, has been in touch with Continental news sources. He is now in the United States.

France is paying a heavy price for collaboration with Germany.

Some of the less extreme Nazi-phils in the Vichy Government and ordinary citizens outside official circles must be wondering whether it is really worth while. Admittedly the burden falls chiefly on Occupied France, but even that, after all, is a part of the Fatherland which Marshal Philippe Pétain, Chief of State, has sworn to set on the road toward a new and better order.

France is said to stand on the verge of starvation. That is what the ex-Communist Paul Marion, Director of Information to the Vichy Government, tells the world. He also states that it is due to the British blockade. Some well substantiated figures which have reached the outside world will show how valid that claim may be.

Nazis Get Cattle

Many figures have been given, most of them without confirmation, and many contradictory. But the following details are from reliable sources.

Since the French capitulation up to the end of May this year Occupied France has delivered 500,000 cows and more than 1,000,000 pigs to the Germans.

During the last three months from March, 45,000 cows, 43,000 calves, and 50,000 pigs have been exported every month. For the next months the deliveries are expected to be at a higher rate.

The Nazis do not only demand quantity, they insist on quality. Only first-class animals are accepted; others are returned and have to be replaced. The prices are arbitrarily fixed by the Germans.

In addition to this heavy export demand, Occupied France is compelled to feed the prohibited reserved zones in Northern France, which are administered from Brussels, and also Alsace and Lorraine and the Channel Islands, which are directly under Nazi rule.

Sixteen hundred bullocks are slaughtered every week in Paris for dispatch to Alsace. Recently the requirements for Northern France, where the food situation was very serious, were increased under German pressure, but it was known to the Vichy Government that a large portion of these additional deliveries made their way to Germany via Brussels.

Shortage of Fodder

The cattle position is made still more precarious by the lack of fodder. The occupation authorities confiscated almost all the oats from the peasants in the Occupied Zone and compelled the Free Zone to contribute from their own small reserves to save Occupied France from total lack of oats. Out of a normal annual requirement of 1,600,000 tons of fodder, by now only 700,000 tons are available, and from this more than one-half is requisitioned for the military authorities.

From the very first weeks of the occupation the Germans made a careful inventory of all livestock in Occupied France. At regular intervals they have checked up. Their latest figures show that the stocks of pigs have decreased 40 per cent, while the stocks of sheep and bullocks have fallen off by 15 and 20 per cent respectively during the past 11 months.

Apart from livestock, canned meat in large quantities is also on the Nazi requirement list. The French themselves are desperately short of this food product through a lack of tin. In normal times 60,000 tons of tin is used in one year. At the present only 15,000 tons are available, and from this 5,000 tons are earmarked for factories manufacturing for German needs only.

In the Franco-German negotiations of last winter the Nazis agreed to repay deliveries of cattle with potatoes. In the first five months of this year, in spite of German and French statements to the contrary, no potatoes have been delivered, except for a small quantity to Paris. There is, in fact, at this moment a very serious shortage of this necessary food owing to a cold late spring.

Occupied France is being bled in other directions. Cheese and butter deliveries to the Third Reich are at the rate of 10,000 tons a year, and this figure is now increasing. During last autumn and winter the German confiscation of cereals was on such a scale that 500,000 tons are lacking until the next harvest, and even then it is not known what the further Nazi demands will be.

Then there is wine; not that wine is a vital foodstuff, but it does play an important part in the Frenchman's economy. Much of the old Burgundies, Bordeaux and Champagnes has been taken away to Germany. In addition to this, the Occupied Zone is required to deliver 2,500,000 hectolitres (approximately 55,000,000 gallons) of ordinary wine.

Rolling Stock Borrowed

This inroad on France's larder has been further complicated by the "borrowing" of rolling stock, which has disorganized the transport and distribution of food products. Since the capitulation 19,000 carriages and freight cars and 2,500 locomotives have gone to serve military needs in Greater Germany. At the same time 9,000 fully loaded cars, averaging about 90,000 tons of food, raw materials, and manufactured goods, are leaving Occupied France for Germany every week.

It is perhaps facts like these that explain why, on the mornings after the devastating night bombings of Brest by the RAF, signs of "Vive l'Angleterre" and "Vive de Gaulle" are found chalked on the streets and walls of the battered city.

Peril of All-Powerful State Told at Virginia Institute

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 28 (AP)—Malcolm Muir, publisher of Newsweek, warned in an address before the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs yesterday that there was a danger of losing democracy in the United States while saving it abroad.

"Wartime restrictions on the people's life and controls of the Nation's economy are a wartime necessity," Mr. Muir said, "but all restrictive measures should be labeled 'emergency controls' with the point kept evident that when the emergency is done and peace returned, they will be abandoned."

Louis Fischer, author of "Men and Politics," and former foreign correspondent, called for the Nation to go to war against Hitler, then looking ahead, said that "for post-war stability and peace the people must have more power, the oligarchs less power."

Both Mr. Muir, former President of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, and Mr. Fischer, formerly Berlin correspondent of the New York Post and European correspondent for The Nation, seemed agreed that the greatest modern menace is the all-powerful state.

Mr. Muir was fearful of "state socialism" wihch he termed the natural enemy of freedom, while Mr. Fischer contended that to prevent the rise of an omnipotent state with oligarchs in power "business monopolies must be curbed, and an economic system of checks and balances created in which private capitalists will not have so much property, and hence so much power, as to be able to dictate to the Government."

Mr. Fischer declared that America would fight a war for the peace that would follow, and would wage war better if it seemed certain that the peace would heal some of the ills of mankind.

"We unseated the Kaiser and got a Hitler. If we remove Hitler and get a worse specimen what is the use of it all?

"It will cost the world less to build an equitable social and economic system with fewer inequalities than to fight a third major war brought on by those inequalities."

Morris I. Cook, consulting engineer in the Office of Production Management, in discussing labor's role in industry from the standpoint of public policy, said that plans for the participation of the organized workers in the Nation's industrial destiny is vital to the advancement of democracy.

In voicing the "management's viewpoint" J. Ernest Andrews, Vice-President of the Associated Spring Company and a member of the Employer Relations Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, said that with a world in distress calling for American products, labor's role, "first, last and all the time, is to get out the goods that people need."

Michigan Returns Civil War Trophies

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 28 (AP)—Relics of the War Between The States of the Sixties are coming more and more into play to symbolize national unity.

Latest to offer renewed pledge of solidarity is Michigan. Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner has offered to return to this Confederate Capital battle flags and a sword taken from Southern soldiers by Michigan "Yanks."

"We understand Michigan is the last State in the Union to return relics of this nature," the Governor wrote. "We feel that their return should be used as an occasion to emphasize our national unity."

What Germans See in Print

BERLIN (AP)—War communiqués and "England Sinking Under Throttling (German blockade) Grip" monopolize the front pages of the German press.

Let's take a look at a typical Nazi newspaper — Herr Hitler's Volkischer Beobachter. German readers obtain a carefully-sifted account of world events through Propaganda Ministry eyes, with the result that the contents of all newspapers are virtually as alike as peas in a pod.

In one issue of the Beobachter, a three-column banner headline, underscored in red, recently said:

"Angel of Peace Becomes Hindered Blitzkrieger,

"England Drops All Pretense in Syria, Too,

"'We (British) Are Fighting for Our Lives—No Consideration for Vichy-Frenchmen.'"

The second leading article discusses British reserves and pictures England sinking, with German armed forces determining the moment of collapse. The heading, taken from one of Prime Minister Churchill's speeches, is "Blood, Sweat, and Tears."

Both German and Italian High Command communiqués are displayed prominently. The only other front-page story relates that a German rescue plane fished three British fliers out of the Channel after they were shot down, that the rescue plane then was shot down by the British, but all the fliers were picked up by another rescue plane.

"German Rescue Plane Shot Down,

"Infamous British Action and German Gallantry,

"German Fliers Nevertheless Rescue British Crew."

The second page features a Churchill speech under the heading, "New Urgent Appeals to United States for Help."

Columbia Awards Prizes for Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 28—William Bayard Cutting travel fellowships, among the most prized awards bestowed by Columbia University, have been granted for 1941-42 to three outstanding Ph.D. candidates who will pursue original research in history, philosophy, and English and comparative literature, it is announced.

The winners, each of whom will receive a stipend of $2,000, are: Richard I. Hofstadter, 255 Cabrini Street, New York City, graduate of the University of Buffalo; Morton Gabriel White, 300 West 109th Street, New York City, graduate of the College of the City of New York; J. Starbridge Wise, 139-26 58th Avenue, Flushing, N. Y., graduate of Baylor University.

No Wonder!

RALEIGH, N. C., June 28 (AP)—North Carolina's Governor has been in the habit of signing his name "J. Melville Broughton."

But now it is getting to be "J. M. Broughton." Signing nearly a thousand State bonds at one sitting did the trick.

A Dot of Peace in Sea of War

BERN, Switzerland, June 28 (AP)—This city of peace, nestled in the mountain country of a continent gone wild with war, will resound tonight to the music of a thousand accordions and the singing of the descendants of central Europe's most fearsome soldiers.

There'll be a parade today under the blooming flower boxes which fill nearly every window of the city and there'll be dancing by girls in bright spangled Bernese costumes under the arcades which line the main thoroughfares.

This city, built from a medieval fortress, turns to play with a gaiety in striking contrast to the European conflict, which has milled about its borders for almost two years. Today is the 750th anniversary of the founding of Bern. A two-day folk festival will be repeated July 5 and 6.

Once upon a time the streets of this city shook under the heavy boots of the few thousand soldiers with which she wielded influence from the Alps to the Jura mountains. Once Bern sent out mercenaries to all parts of Europe.

But today the populace hopes peace will favor Bern. Should war reach over the hills and through the valleys, the city would be unable to defend itself and would be declared open.

Bern was the last of a line of forts built along the Aare River by the House of Zahringen in its efforts to beat off Burgundian noblemen who resented the authority of the House.

Back in 1191 on a hump of land, standing where the Aare made a bend, stood a little castle called Burg Nydeck, which was protected by steep river banks. Berthold of Zahringen ordered Kuno Von Rubenberg to build a wall along a gully to close off the fourth side. Rubenberg made the enclosure larger than the one ordered by Berthold and it soon filled with people and became the city of Bern, a name in honor of Dietrich Von Bern, a nobleman of Verona.

Farming Engineers Receive Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 28—Meeting here this week the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at its annual dinner June 26, honored two men for outstanding service in the field of engineering as applied in agriculture, by presenting them with its gold medal awards.

H. C. Merritt, Vice-President of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, received the Cyrus Hall McCormick gold medal for "exceptional and meritorious engineering achievement in agriculture." It was pointed out that his service was one of early leadership in the application of pneumatic tires to farm tractors, and in the development of the modern, efficient, small tractor and farm operating equipment.

R. W. Trullinger, Assistant Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, received the John Deere gold medal for "distinguished achievement in the application of science and art to the soil," in a career of research administration. He was cited as having guided and co-ordinated the work of numerous agricultural engineers, soil scientists, and crop specialists throughout the United States in increasing information about the soil and putting the information to practical use in the handling of soil as a factor in crop production.

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The Week in Focus: Nazi-Soviet War Shakes World; Britain-U. S. Aid Russia

Vladivostok Open to Supplies; Japan Hesitates; Finns Fight

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The planetary dimensions of this war visibly burst Europe's bounds as Nazi Germany's lunge against Russia carried the conflict eastward toward Asia and the Pacific.

Ideologies, already mixed, were scrambled—or rather, ignored—in the crush of national forces for survival before a threat unparalleled in recorded history.

Genghis Khan and Napoleon would shrink to relative insignificance beside Adolf Hitler as ruthless conquerors, if the German Führer's treacherous assault against his semi-ally should go according to schedule.

The Nazis are gambling for high stakes. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles voiced at Washington a judgment concurred in everywhere: That the last veil has been torn from Nazi Germany's aim of conquering the world.

Already much of the French Empire has fallen under the Swastika except in distant regions beyond Berlin's reach.

The British Empire is marked out for subjugation.

Continental Europe outside of Russia groans beneath the Nazi yoke.

Only the British, the Americans, and the Russians, among great powers, actively resist the Nazi will.

Japan, a member of the Triple Axis but also bound by a recent nonaggression pact with Soviet Russia, seems completely at sea as to the future.

Overmastering all other immediate considerations is the question of to what extent, how soon, the Nazi military machine can overrun Russia.

So vast are the repercussions and nuances of this week, that nearly every country in the world must be analyzed in its relation to the gigantic turn of events.

Reich: Motivations and Prospects

Berlin's motives can only be surmised through the smokescreen diplomatic verbiage designed to quiet the German people and influence the susceptible abroad.

The main facts of Nazi action, so far as known, must suffice for indications of aims and objectives.

Without warning, and apparently before the formal declaration of war had been proclaimed at Berlin on June 22, Nazi armies struck at Russia by land and in the air. Russia was charged with violating the spirit of its non-aggression pact with the Reich, although no complaints had previously been aired publicly.

Reichsführer Hitler in his war declaration repeated charges now familiar from their use against Britain. He accused Moscow of plotting against Germany and of secretly siding with Britain and America. London and Washington, after repeated efforts to neutralize Russia as a force aiding Germany, heard the Nazi interpretation with surprise.

Brushing diplomacy and ideology aside, since Berlin has shown complete disregard for them in its dealings with Moscow, observers sought material explanations for the Nazi move.

Several conclusions appear possible from this week's events:

1. Nazi strategists have decided that invasion or conquest of Britain cannot occur until the Russian menace has been removed on the rear. But Herr Hitler said Britain is still the arch foe.

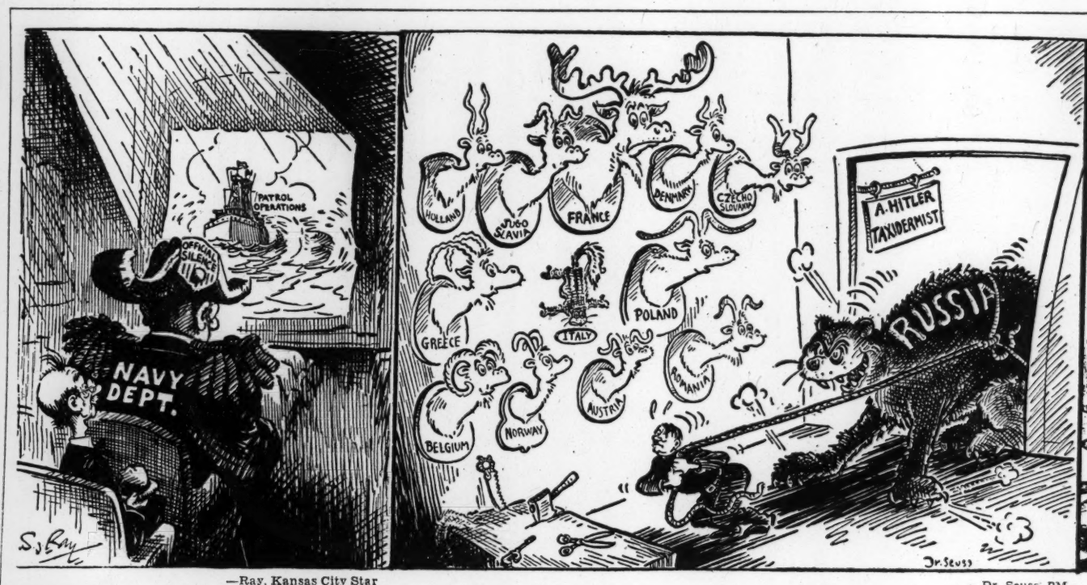
2. Berlin may be resigned to a long war, even though the most optimistic Nazis talk of cutting through Russia as with a hot knife through butter, and then turning on Britain for a victory this year.

3. Russian resources — oil, wheat, strategic minerals—are an objective of the Nazi invasion. Herr Hitler complained that Russia had supplied the Reich only grudgingly.

4. Beyond these immediate objectives, as Prime Minister Churchill of Britain pointed out, beckons the mirage of control over the world's largest land mass. China, with 450,000,000, and India, with 370,000,000, are chief among the teeming Nations of Asia that would lie almost defenseless before a Reich in possession of Russia.

5. In grasping for such power, Berlin has an anxious eye fixed on America. Failure to invade England is a tacit admission that Britain plus America is too much for the Nazi invasion machine under conditions prevailing for the past several months. With America's factories, distant from bombing bases, only beginning to roll toward dizzy production heights, Germany appears to be seeking a comparably bombproof and richly stocked industrial zone deep inside Russia.

6. Berlin counts on rendering the British blockade meaningless by taking over all needed resources of Eurasia.



—Ray, Kansas City Star

Will the Gentleman Please Remove His Hat?

—Dr. Seuss, PM

—Russell, Los Angeles Times

Where the Robin Moor Went Down

Russia: Communist Regime Tested

Now the world will find out how strong Russia is after 23 years of Bolshevist and Communist rule.

Moscow's reaction to the Nazi invasion was to assume the attitude of an innocent bystander who had been struck from behind.

London and Washington, as well as opponents of Naziism everywhere, accepted Russian resistance to the Nazis as certainly better than a Russian sellout. Sympathies ran freely and deeply toward the Russian people, quiet apart from the Stalin regime with its record of brutality and double-crossing.

In the crisis, Russia appeared to be driven back toward fundamentals, for the Nation's survival is evidently at stake.

White Russians in far-off Shanghai forgot that they were exiles from Red fury, and marched through the streets singing songs they had learned over the radio from Moscow.

Caught somewhat off guard and not fully mobilized, Russia rallied to the colors, according to Moscow's controlled news reports. Women were represented as volunteering for military or civilian service. Russia's trained manpower is estimated at 5,000,000, including reservists. But full mobilization requires months, and equipment is dubious for all of this formidable army.

Joseph Stalin appears to be on trial not only before Germany, but before his own people. Berlin counts on splitting Russia from within by capitalizing on dissatisfactions and suppressed dislike for the Stalin regime.

Survival of Russia somehow and somewhere in its vast territories is held more likely than survival of the Stalin regime. Both questions remain unanswered until clearer lines emerge from the vast battle of the east, extending nearly 2,000 miles from the Arctic to the Black Sea.

Britain: Assumes Air Offensive

Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden faced the new situation realistically.

Of Communism, Mr. Eden said that Britain has "always hated the creed."

But in Russian resistance to Nazi aggression, Mr. Churchill found a welcome, if unintentional and indirect, bolstering of Britain's own immediate defense efforts.

"None can doubt what our policy will be," Mr. Churchill declared on the radio. "We have but one aim, and one single irrevocable purpose. We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of his Nazi regime; from this nothing will turn us —nothing."

So the British war leader answered in advance any possible Nazi trick of posing as the savior of Europe from Communism. Berlin threw out this line in propaganda, and is expected to offer peace—that is, a breathing spell to prepare for more Nazi conquests—when and if Russia has been conquered.

British policy toward collaborating with Russia was stated by Mr. Churchill in characteristically direct speech:

"Any man or state who fights against Naziism will have our aid. Any man or state who marches with Hitler is our foe."

British military missions are to co-ordinate Anglo-Russian moves against the Reich.

Seizing the opportunity opened by absence of major Luftwaffe commands from the western front, England intensified its day and night bombardments. Air supremacy was pushed across the Channel to occupied France.

Germany's industrial Ruhr is being pounded with increasing severity. In eleven days of offensive sweeps over Northern France and Germany the RAF shot down a total of 121 German fighters, with a loss of only 28 British fighters—a ratio of 4 to 1 in planes.

United States: Aid via Vladivostok

Washington, in line with London, viewed Soviet Russia as less dangerous than Nazi Germany, and so welcomed any obstacles the Soviets are able to throw across the path of Hitlerism.

Tangible moves to aid Russia in its defensive effort include unfreezing of Russian assets, totaling $40,000,000, and the possibility of material aid via the Soviet port of Vladivostok. In this ruling, President Roosevelt refrained from applying the arms embargoes of the Neutrality Act, just as he did in the case of China.

Direct lend-lease aid to Russia is not indicated at present, although it is possible as long as Russia fights the Axis.

Japan: Deeper Grows the Deep Blue Sea

In no other capital did the Nazi betrayal of a semi-ally fall with deeper gloom than in Tokyo.

Japanese diplomacy openly aims at defense against Soviet Russia, and territorial gains at Russian expense. But the Nazi attack on Western Russia was not hailed in Tokyo as a go-ahead signal for a Japanese invasion of Siberia and the Maritime Provinces.

Possible explanations of Tokyo's reticence were seen by observers, in the absence of official explanations, as:

1. The possibility that American and British bombers based on Russians soil could strike Japan's vulnerable cities.

2. Dangers of launching the planned expansion into the South Seas while the Russian situation remains explosive close to Japan's homeland.

3. Uncertainty over intentions of the Reich in the Far East, where Berlin is suspected of using Japan as a convenient tool, just as Russia was used, until Germany is ready to take over.

4. The prospect of new wars does not cheer Japan, since the four-year-old "China affair" has strained Japanese resources nearly to the breaking point.

Highest Japanese officials met urgently throughout the week to chart a course through these newly troubled seas.

Finland: Self-Defense

Caught in the ideological cross-rips, Finland had to choose between Germany and Russia.

By preference, the Finns under other circumstances would probably do nothing to aid either of the totalitarian giants.

With their cities bombed by Soviet planes, and with Germany pushing hard to have the Finns enter as full-fledged allies against Russia, they announced "defensive measures."

Evidently their aim is to recover territory taken away by Russia last year. Whether they would go farther is not disclosed.

Sweden: Toward War?

Sweden, only Baltic State to escape military action, brought its armed forces to readiness as the gigantic struggle closed in on all sides.

Sympathetic to Finland and in no position to resist German demands, the Swedish Government announced permission had been granted for not more than one Nazi division to cross Sweden into Finland. Russian retaliation might sweep Sweden into the war, but no Soviet bombs had fallen on Sweden as the week ended. Norway, under German occupation, served as a passageway for Nazi troops and materials to the northern theater of war.

Turkey: On Move?

The position of Tuprkey assumes new significance with outbreak of the German-Russian war. Ankara insisted, and London affirmed, that the two countries remain sympathetic and nominally allied despite the recent German "friendship treaty."

Movement of Turkish troops to southern borders coincided with the speed-up of Britain's Syrian campaign. It was recalled that Turkey has territorial aims in Syria. France some time ago ceded the Sanjak, or district of Alexandretta, after a long Turkish diplomatic campaign.

In the main war, Turkey remains neutral.

In Latin America

Anti-Nazi measures in South America tend to increase as the United States rises in its might.

Argentina named its most vigorous anti-Nazi, Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda, to head the Congressional investigation of subversive activities.

Uruguay announced that its ports are open to all of the other American Nations for defensive naval use.

Back-Seat Legality

Kansas City lightened an otherwise heavy week with a Judge's counsel to a back-seat driver to watch the lights before insisting that the driver make a turn.

All-Out Defense Urged

ESTES PARK, Colo., June 28 (AP) —The United States — big, tough, young and strong—can blend its copious supplies of "management, men, materials, machines and money into bad medicine for bad men," declares Clarence Francis, President of the General Foods Corp.

"All-out defense means we must be prepared not only to defend but to attack, if our security is endangered," he told delegates to the third annual Citizens Conference on Government Management last night.

And, he declared, this Nation must send weapons and equipment to anyone who "wants to play on our team anywhere in the world."

Mr. Francis presented his views in a discussion of "The Battle of Production" with Robert J. Watt of Washington, D. C., International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, and Isadore Lubin, President Roosevelt's new economic adviser.

"Government must define industry's job. With this definition before us, management and labor can perform the job."

Speaking for labor, Mr. Watt said: "Those who work at the job are the best judges of how well a new procedure will work. They can prevent mistakes, prevent waste and accomplish results.

"Labor should have the right . . . to share in the councils of democracy and participate on an equal footing with employers and Government representatives in working out the policies by which industry will be mobilized and operated."

Mr. Watt said a ban on strikes "would be stupid," and objected to "common shouts of Communist" whenever a strike in a defense industry takes place.

"Any sincere and experienced member of a union looks on the Communist as a trouble maker and a union breaker. I bluntly object to the calling of strikes for ideological purposes."

Mr. Lubin, speaking from the viewpoint of Government, said that a Hitler victory in Europe would require the Nation to remain permanently armed to the hilt, which would lead toward a totalitarian form of Government in the United States.

Russia and the War at Sea: Japan's Attitude Holds Key

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How has the German-Russian war affected the balance of naval strategy in that significant battle of the blue waters where Britain pursues a major campaign against the Nazis?

The answer to this question can only be considered in three separate categories. The first is the Atlantic itself. The second is the Pacific. The third is within European waters—the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Arctic.

In general, the Russian Navy itself cannot be expected to exert any particular influence on the course of the war. In the past Russian sea-power has been afflicted with a defeatist complex. Perhaps Communism has brought about a change in attitude, but unless there is good reason to believe that some radical transformation has taken place, Russian naval assistance cannot be counted on except indirectly.

Russian Naval Strength

In the first place the Russian navy possesses no heavy vessels of moment. Such strength as it does have lies in a few cruisers of doubtful value, and a considerable number of destroyers, submarines and motor torpedo boats.

The Russians always have had excellent mines, and it is possible that such naval strength as Russia can muster in the Baltic, together with a well-planned use of mines, may prevent the Nazis using that previous uncontested area as a drill ground for new naval construction, submarines in particular.

The Black Sea seems destined to be the scene for aerial operations. Heavy Nazi air raids on Sebastopol are already reported and unless Russian air power can afford protection, control of this sea will pass to the Germans, as the Nazis will probably manage to pass a considerable part of Italy's remaining naval strength through the Dardanelles.

Operations in Atlantic

In the Atlantic there is no prospect of direct relief from Nazi pressure except by reflection from other areas, For the present there should be less danger from surface raiders as Germany will have to muster its available naval strength in the Baltic. Perhaps the same reasoning holds for its long-range bombers, and if the Nazi submarine program can be interrupted by Russian forays in the Baltic, there will be fewer attacks on Atlantic convoys.

As a corollary to relief from the danger of invasion, the British can release a considerable number of its naval units for convoy protection.

However, the Pacific phase is the crux of the matter.

What of Japan

How will Japan react to the new setup?

Treaty or no treaty, Japan will base its actions on self interest, and it would appear that any one of the following courses of action can be adopted:

Do nothing until the smoke clears.

Stand by its treaty obligations with Germany. Japan is in the peculiar predicament of having a treaty of alliance with Germany and a treaty of non-aggression with Russia. Which will govern?

Renounce its imperialist ambitions, and settle down to a peaceful exploitation of its economic advantages.

As long as Japan's intentions remain undisclosed, the situation in the Pacific remains unchanged and the United States will not be free to redistribute its naval strength. Consequently, there appears to be little chance that the situation in the Atlantic will immediately be affected by any reflection from the Pacific, because the Nipponese unquestionably will follow their usual tactics of waiting to see how the wind blows.

If Japan can satisfy the United States that it intends to refrain from an overt act, and a considerable portion of the United States fleet is moved into the Atlantic, the naval setup in that ocean will be considerably altered.

Red Naval Setup

Coming now to the actual statistics of Russia's naval strength, the Russian fleet is listed as composed of 290 combatant ships of all categories, built or under construction.

But since the Soviet does not make its data public, these formal listings are problematical. Three battleships are reported under construction, one of 45,000 tons, and the others probably at 35,000 tons each. According to normal time schedules they should be completed soon, but Janes' "Fighting Ships"—an authoritative summary of naval craft—reports that the work is going badly because the Soviet has to import most of its machinery.

Main Naval Base

It is in submarines that the Russian Fleet is strongest, having 171 in service and an undetermined number under construction. According to Janes', the Soviets have 9 cruisers with 4 more building, 64 destroyers and 34 more building and 2 aircraft carriers under construction.

Vladivostok, on the Sea of Japan, is regarded as the main Russian naval base but only 70 submarines, 50 motor torpedo boats and a number of patrol craft are reported to be there.

But the naval position cannot be considered apart from other military and political considerations raised by Germany's double about-face.

It stands to reason that the Nazis did not attack Russia without having made an exhaustive estimate of the situation which led to the conclusion that better than even chances of success exist.

If Russia's defense collapses before Germany's mechanized might and air power, the Nazis will then be free to devote their entire attention to the overthrow of Great Britain.

If Russia proves to be a tough nut to crack, the Nazis will have good cause to rue having embroiled themselves in a campaign which may prove to be the beginning of their downfall.

Effect on Britain

The Nazi turn on Russia has already had the effect of abating their air attack on Great Britain. Evidently the British have known for some time what would come to pass, and speeded up their preparations for bombing Nazi objectives. Perhaps the mysterious "mission" to Britain of Rudolf Hess had some connection with Nazi-Russian relations.

The lessening of the bombing raids has permitted intensification of similar British raids which have been directed against vital German centers for the past two weeks.

Germany is going to need its air power for the eastern campaign, so it seems perfectly safe to assume that until some definite prospect of attaining success is in sight, no invasion of Great Britain will be attempted.

The Next Step

Should Russia prove a push-over for Germany, the entire picture of the war will be altered. With the resources and raw materials of Russia at his command, Hitler will be released from the necessity of bringing the war to a quick close.

There will be no need of making the dangerous attempt to invade Great Britain, and the Nazis will settle down to isolating Britain from the rest of the world by raising the tempo of the war on merchant shipping.

The enigma of the moment is the strength of the Red Army and Air Force. It is indeed a curious state of affairs that so much of the peace of the world should rest in the hands of the Communist Army.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

British Gain Naval Strength

WASHINGTON (AP)—An estimate that Great Britain, despite heavy losses at sea, had gained in relative naval strength over the Axis powers in the last four months has come from the Navy Department.

A compilation of fighting ships built and building for the seven principal naval powers debited the British Empire with a net loss of 22 combat craft since Feb. 19, Italy with the same number, and Germany with the loss of the new battleship Bismarck.

Germany has 120 U-boats in service and 180 under construction, by the Navy's estimates, which reflected a lack of detailed information on the Nazi effort to sever the British trans-Atlantic supply line.

The British losses included the battle cruiser Hood, destroyed by salvos of the Bismarck before the German battleship itself was sent to the bottom.

The estimates, which the Navy stressed were compiled from press reports and public documents, credited the United States with a fighting fleet of 323 ships, excluding scores of auxiliaries. The number of combat craft in commission represented a net gain in four months of eight destroyers and three submarines.

In addition 356 combat craft were listed as under construction. These included the new 35,000-ton battleships North Carolina and Washington, which have been commissioned, but have not joined the fleet, and also the sister ship South Dakota which has been launched.

Britain's losses in the last four months, as recorded by the Navy, included two cruisers, 13 destroyers, and four submarines. It estimated that 18 British cruisers were now under construction and that four aircraft carriers had been started.

Italy's listed losses were one battleship, four cruisers, 10 destroyers, and seven submarines.

France's crippled fleet was credited with the addition of a second battleship since last February, presumably one of the new capital craft under construction when France was occupied or a battleship repaired and put back into service since clashes with the British.

Papago Sweet Corn Rediscovered in Arizona

TUCSON, Ariz., June 28 (AP)—Papago sweet corn isn't extinct, after all.

C. B. Brown, agricultural agent who believed the Indians had permitted the hardy corn to become extinct while working on Government pay rolls, found several ears in a farmer's crib.

Seed will be propagated at the University of Arizona farm, and Mr. Brown hopes enough will be available in several years to supply Papago anew. It formerly was a staple food for the Indians.

The Washington Record

President:

Declared that Russia would be given all possible American aid.

Refused to proclaim a state of war between Russia and Germany, thus keeping the way open to shipping war materials to Vladivostok.

Issued an executive order setting up machinery to insure against discrimination of Negroes and others in defense jobs.

Signed into law the following legislation:

Bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act.

Bills authorizing $50,000,000 for construction of bases for small naval craft, extending jurisdiction of American Prize Courts to cover captured aircraft; authorizing the Navy to use vessels stricken from its register as targets, and clarifying the rights of the Navy to require fewer than four years of training for aviation cadets.

Signed bills extending the life of the Maritime Labor Board, and giving full pay to retired Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers who are recalled to active service.

Asked Congress to authorize a $300,000,000 defense housing program.

Left Thursday for Hyde Park for a long weekend.

Senate:

Judiciary Committee approved the nomination of Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone and postponed action on the nomination of Robert H. Jackson.

Appropriations Committee approved the $10,545,000,000 War Department military functions bill.

House:

Passed and sent to the Senate the defficiency appropriation bill of about $895,000,000.

Approved a compromise version of legislation authorizing a $150,000,000 program for welfare of defense workers.

Passed the bill increasing the lending authority of the commodity credit corporation for increased commodity loans.

Labor subcommittee opened hearing on resolutions for creation of post-war economic conditions.

Departments:

Treasury—Released Russian "frozen" credits.

Justice—Took steps to halt the departure of Italian nationals.

OPACS—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, announced that prices of automobile tires and tubes would be frozen at the levels prevailing June 16.

Office of Civilian Defense—Director Fiorello H. La Guardia announced a Nationwide drive July 21 to collect used aluminum.

Navy—Has ordered 2,831 ships of all types costing over $7,000,000,000.

Commodities Soar In Chicago Mart

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—Farm commodities prices, principally of grains, cotton and oil-producing products, soared yesterday in a renewal of buying that spread over important markets here and in the East.

Wheat and oats reached the highest levels since May, last year; corn, soybeans, and lard were the highest since 1937; cotton was the highest in 11 years; butter was the highest since late in 1937.

An upturn of almost two cents carried wheat futures here to above $1.06 a bushel for July delivery and above $1.09½ for December. Corn soared to 74¾ cents a bushel for July and to 79½ for December; oats to 38⅜ for July; soybeans to $1.56½. Most lard futures were quoted above 11 cents a pound, and butter was priced at 37 cents a pound for "extra" grade in the spot market. Most cotton futures sold over 15 cents a pound.

Market experts said that factors peculiar to each commodity were stimulating buying but also involved were such factors as rising domestic consumer purchasing power and Government activities in acquiring certain items for relief or transportation abroad.

Army Pigeon Sets Record: 600 Miles in 14 Hours

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army Signal Corps reported June 27 that "General Mauborgne," one of its messenger pigeons, had established a speed record by flying 600 miles in less than 14 hours.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Songs of Nature and the Folk

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

At the moment of writing, a rural musical season is in full swing. The performances are continuous, twice circling the clock. People do not go to this Spring Festival; it comes to them. It has no box office, nor are there programs; and the only expense is listening. If the day or night is windless, the music of the visiting virtuosos flies incredibly far in the silence of the Downland atmosphere. Here, near the coast, in the shadow of the "majestic chain of mountains called the South Downs," nightingales often end their long journey at the end of April to become the stars of a local choir of bird voices—thrushes, blackbirds, linnets, whitethroats, yellowhammers, with the numerous quieter-voiced colleagues.

The bird, Ruskin imagined, is the cloud concentrated, its aerial form perfected and vivified with life; "so too," added W. H. Hudson, "in the songs and calls and cries of the winged people do we listen to the diffused elemental music of nature concentrated and changed to clear penetrative sound."

This May a remarkable thing has happened. Nightly in a copse close by, a nightingale has sung "darkling," regularly as the setting of the sun. The German bombers roaring overhead—often only a few yards above the village chimney-pots—have failed to silence him. Defiantly Philomel sings on and in response from far and near for miles around, come the same enchanting confident notes. Nightingales, it seems, can "take it."

* * *

But what of the unfeathered songsters and their music in a district where not so very long ago "the quality," owing to the bad roads, went to church in coaches drawn by half a dozen or more oxen? The nearest railway is still six or seven miles distant. Every cottage of our thinly-scattered village now has its radio, of course, but the 200 or 300 inhabitants possess just about two and a quarter pianos between them. A pianette is only half a piano; and perhaps tired of being struck, considerable sections of the piano in the village hall regularly go on strike. So, including one other blackleg instrument, the total given is fairly accurate. To the almost two and a quarter pianos, all out of tune, by the way, must be added one bit of a player, for only one villager plays a bit.

The piano is, or was until the radio came, the commonest medium of amateur music in urban England. Even when its chief function was to support an aspidistra, china ornaments, and glass-encased photographs known as cartes de visite, the possession of a piano indicated a symbolic if silent respect for musical art, to say nothing of a certain social status. In these circles, the idea of anyone being musical without the first-aid of a piano would have seemed paradoxical. They forgot that oldest instrument of all, the unchanging human voice, the medium of the folk-song and of those who long ago composed such wonderful melodies as "Sumer is icumen in" and the "Agincourt Song."

* * *

In our village, and probably in hundreds like it, the voice is still the only instrument generally available. Vaughan Williams, the most English of English composers, claims that "Music has always spread from below upwards, the spontaneous song of the people comes first." He points out that while the more aristocratic and sophisticated songs of the Troubadours are now mere museum pieces, the popular music of the time—"made not according to rule but according to instinct"—flowered into melody which is still vital.

In fact, any stranger passing the little village hall recently on his way to see the thirteenth-century church might have heard, mingled with the challenging bird-music outside, some of these old tunes being sung, unaccompanied, by women's voices. Had the stranger been curious enough to pause, he would have heard English songs culled from the centuries right up to the present day, from Purcell and Arne to John Ireland and Gordon Jacob. A peep into the hall would have disclosed a women's choir, small, but socially representative of every stratum of village and country life. Surprisingly, it included one whose name a few years ago was in lights outside London theaters.

The southern women are known for their soft speaking voices. But Hudson, in his time, was critical of the vocal methods of Willum, Gaarge, Tummas and Sammel, who were ever ready to sing without demur. He found a strong resemblance to the singing of the Basques, which is definitely oriental in type and origin. Dr. Burton, an eighteenth-century clergyman, was still more critical of Downland singers:

"They bellow to excess and bleat out some goatish noises with all their might."

How did the nasal Basque voice-production reach Downland? A critical listener might have thought that a little Basquean nasality would have improved the rather "white" tone of this particular choir. But these singers, mostly from the cottage kitchen, the village shop, the farm, and the fields, are as innocent of conscious voice-production as their rival feathered songsters outside; and generally speaking, as incapable of reading music. Yet here could be heard fairly difficult two-part music sung from memory with entirely disinterested enthusiasm. We begin to understand a little with Vaughan Williams how, when the great School of Tudor music arose, "it could go straight to the fountain-head for its inspiration . . . inheriting its energy and vitality from the unwritten and unrecorded art of its own countryside."

The adventures of the choir at the non-competitive Festival, held at the county capital, would take too long to follow, but it is whispered that one piece of excellent official advice was:

"Try to be a little more gay and a little less grim." Experience shows that as a rule the smaller the choir the grimmer. Little choirs are unlike Browning's wise thrush, "who sings each song twice over, Lest you should think he never could recapture the first fine careless rapture." They have to sing each song dozens and dozens of times over before they can capture even the first fine, rather careful rapture.

The war has unexpectedly given the art of the English countryside a big impetus. The Festival movement with its clusters of choirs has, of course, been active for many years. But an intensified effort to maintain and even raise the old standards is everywhere apparent, stimulated by outside help like that given by C. E. M. A. (Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts). In every corner of the country new groups of music-makers are being formed. It is as if the muse of European music herself had flown to England as a refugee. Over the radio we regularly hear her welcomed by cheerful choruses in the lunch hour concerts of the drab industrial areas. Perhaps it is in her honor that this year, if the greybeards of our village can be trusted, the nightingales are singing louder than ever before. It was an English poet who wrote:

> The song that nerves a nation's heart
> Is in itself a deed.

Academy Puts Aside Pomp

By Jan Gordon

London

As a rule the character of the Royal Academy so dominates the London picture exhibitions in May that it becomes, normally, an event by itself. But this year, owing to war conditions, it has shrunk by some two-fifths of its size, has lost far more than that in character and becomes just one of the London shows of the month.

In fact the Academy, this year, is a good deal more important than the contents of the galleries. This is not to say that there are not good things to be seen. There are any number, but very few, if any, that are in the least epoch-making. That so large a show could be got together is evidence of the way that art is carrying on. That so large a building remains still intact enough in the West End proves the very partial success of intensive bombing. And that so many artists dare to offer works to show proves that Britain still has some value for "the flower of the white narcissus," despite the clamour of those who would—so shortsightedly—restrict us to nothing but the bitter bread of combat.

Yes, but though, through the Royal Academy, art proves its persistence and vitality the Academy itself has lost much of its official and rather majestic character. Where are the pompous presentation portraits manufactured for the board-room or university? Where are the ceremonial groups for town halls? Where are the library decorations, showing episodes in the history of—? Where are the ambitious compositions specially painted by some rising young painters with an eye on municipal museum committees? They are not. And with their disappearance, lo! the Royal Academy becomes but a swollen Royal British Artists, or New English, lacking some of the experimental character of either.

* * *

The war, of course, has had an effect, though an odd one. Among the majority of the ordinary non-war pictures there seems to be a slight increase in stridency of color, as if the artists, somehow, subconsciously thought that peace-time harmonies had rather lost their punch. Many of the war paintings, on the contrary, are oddly subdued. In them a certain stridency might have been appropriate; but so many are of bombers leaving at dusk or returning at dawn, of night raids or patrols, and so on, that if most were turned upside down I am sure the normal visitor might pass with the remark: "Yes, I always did say that Whistler was a very queer man."

The outstanding picture of the Academy, however, is a war picture, Richard Eurich's "Dunkirk Beach, May, 1940." This is a strong piece of effective painting. The gleaming sunny sands are crossed by the lines of waiting soldiery, in the background the oil tanks of the town burn with sinister clouds of black smoke; detail, description, arrangement and color seem to me controlled with very real technical power. It can be criticized on one or two minor points that seem to distract the eye, but time and a coat or two of darkening varnish will probably put these right.

To select only two from over a thousand works of art may seem rather summary treatment. But to open the gate much wider would be to let in such a spate of names that such an article as this would be overcrowded. The black and white sections and the watercolors, as always at the Academy, you respect for their competence, but you seldom thrill at their illumination. In sculpture, two portrait busts stand out, that of the well-known connoisseur, George Eumorfopoulus, by Dora Gordine, and that of the portrait painter, Arnold Mason—who also shows some excellent studies—by Charles Wheeler.

Among the other London exhibitions at present are two of drawings—one by the Polish caricaturist, Felix Topolski, at Knoedler's Gallery, and one by Lady Edna Clark-Hall at the Redfern Gallery. The popular press has made the loose, rather shambling line of Topolski almost as well-known to a wide public, as the crisp clean line of Lady Clark-Hall is to her own faithful admirers. Both give you just what you expect, though from Lady Clark-Hall I am always hoping for that little extra something that will turn me from high admiration to a higher enthusiasm.

* * *

At the Leicester Gallery an exhibition of "Y. M. C. A. War Services" includes work by Coxon, Buckland Wright, Gross, Piper, Pitchforth, and others. It is an interesting collection, but for the moment its interest is rather overshadowed by the "Memorial Exhibition of Mark Gertler." Mark Gertler passed away at the age of 46, when in the height of his creative powers. Born of poor Jewish parents in the East End of London, he was early recognized and assisted by the Jewish Aid Society, but he has always held a rather curious position in contemporary British art. The first conspicuous influence under which he came was the early Renoir, at a time before Renoir was fashionably popular.

From this comes the robust, sensitive "Servant Girl" of 1923. But while the advancing Renoir seemed to dissolve his form into color, the advancing Gertler, adding a little Picasso, tries to force color into form, keeping both at a maximum of intensity. Few people, even few painters, realize that in tackling such problems of color and form as "Guitar and Flute, 1935," or "Still Life: Fish in Glass Case, 1937," Gertler was facing and solving problems of color and design two or three times as dangerous and as difficult as those faced by the average representational painter. His later landscapes, too, such as "A Garden, 1937," or "garden seen through a window, 1933," have a similar pigmentary life, but I do not feel that their full value will be realized until time has worked a little on the quality of the oil—as it has worked on that of the Old Masters—and given them the slightly enamel-like translucency that will transform them into jewels.

'Annie Haden'

Drypoint by J. A. M. Whistler in the Wiggin Collection which has recently been acquired by the Boston Public Library.

Opera at Zoo Returns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, Ohio

This city becomes again a capital of grand opera when the 1941 summer season opens at the Zoological Gardens. Performances run nightly, except Mondays, from June 29 to Aug. 9, except that no opera will be given Friday, July 4.

Italian and French works will be presented. The size of the stage at the Zoo and the orchestra (55 men) make Wagnerian productions impracticable. The repertory includes "Trovatore," "Carmen," "Rigoletto," "Samson," "Lucia," "Madame Butterfly," "Barber of Seville," "Traviata," "Aida," "Mignon," "Boheme," "Cavalleria," "Pagliacci," "Manon," "Faust," and "Tosca." The closing bills will be repetitions of those that sell out the house early in the season.

* * *

Fausto Cleva, Antonio Dell Orefice, Thomas Martin, and Luigi Dell Orefice will be the conductors.

Singers named to appear are Josephine Antoine, Rose Bampton, Vivian Della Chiesa, Jean Dickinson, Dorothy Kirsten, Ruby Mercer, Grace Moore, Monee Pauli, Bidu Sayao, Rose Tentoni, Kersten Thorborg, Gladys Swarthout, Elsa Zebranska, Michael Bartlett, Giuseppi Cavadore, William Hain, Giovanni Martinelli, James Melton, Jan Peerce, Gerald Britton, Frank Chapman, Wilifred Engelman, Claudio Frigerio, Virgil Lazzari, Nicola Moscona, Angelo Pilotto, William Rice, Joseph Royer, and Robert Weede. The chorus is from the Metropolitan Opera. Antony Stivanello is stage director.

Lillian Moore is ballet mistress and leading dancer.

The deficit of last year made the guarantors cautious, and it looked for a while as though there would be no 1941 summer opera; but at the last minute a spontaneous organization of young enthusiasts solicited small contributions to the fund and secured a comfortable oversubscription. So the management has safely announced its arrangements.

Summer sessions at Cincinnati's two music schools, the College of Music and the Conservatory of Music, are well under way, with greater than average attendance. Upon J. Herman Thuman's resignation as Music Director of the College, a faculty committee with Howard Wentworth Hess as Chairman was appointed by Walter E. Schmidt, President of the Board of Directors, to function until the plans for reorganization are completed.

The success of the 1941 May Music Festival is now a part of Cincinnati's artistic history. Eugene Goossens, the May Festival Chorus, the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, and the soloists, especially Kirsten Thorborg, contralto, from the Metropolitan, and William Hain, tenor, were praised by the critics. Owing to Richard Crooks' inability to appear, last-minute changes made some of the performances fall below the accustomed high artistic standard.

* * *

The fourth Annual Negro Music Festival was conducted in Eden Park by Clarence Cameron White. Esther Doby, dramatic soprano, made a distinct success as soloist. The final group of spirituals upheld the organization's reputation for interpreting these gems of Negro musical art.

The unusual success of the college and high school series of night symphony concerts last season has prompted the Symphony Association to extend the series for 1941-42. The waiting list for the afternoon Children's Concerts continues to grow, and a good advanced subscription for the regular series of 20 pairs of concerts is reported. Eugene Goossens will conduct most of the concerts. Guest conductors include John Barbirolli and Darius Milhaud.

H. W. H.

Chavez Opens Mexican Season

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

The season's opening concert of the Orquesta Sinfonica de Mexico, played Friday evening, June 13, in the Palacio de Bellas Artes, with Carlos Chavez conducting, proved interesting from many points of view, locally, nationally, and even internationally. Sent out over both long and short wave, the program could be heard to the confines of all the Americas.

For the first time in many years the President of the Republic was present, occupying the Presidential box emblazoned with the national emblem, the Mexican Eagle. From this vantage point the President made a profound appeal for peace and for the upbuilding of cultures. In part he said:

"Books, music, painting, and in general all the art creations of man, are an eloquent index of the spiritual health of a country, and of its love of liberty of expression in diverse avenues of thought. But in order that these arts may rise and be developed, it is indispensable that the soul of those who cultivate them shall enjoy the spectacle of beauty in a civic atmosphere of peace, of justice, and of social harmony. Where the spirit does not find these conditions of independence, art languishes, becomes murky, and finally perishes. . . .

"Thanks to the forces that each and every country of this continent have brought to a realization in order to make liberty the shield of our life, we are able today to enjoy this exaltation of spirit in which is recognized the perseverance of our heroes, not to destroy a civilization but on the contrary to enrich the inheritance of mankind with the pure treasures of the heart and of talent. . . . In hours in which the confines of many regions of the world tremble with bursting bombs, or with the roar of cannon, it is a privilege for peaceful people to be able to continue united in the immortal work of culture. . . . May the music of the different composers represented on this program serve to interpret our thought, and to bring to America a message of hope and of faith in our destiny."

It is a tradition among patrons of the arts that in premieres the show belongs to the front of the house; but this saying was only partly true of the opening symphony concert, for the dynamic Chavez, recently returned from a successful season as director in the United States, vitalized anew this established orchestra, adding to the already brilliant event the brilliance of a music performance such as is seldom heard. His interpretations are sometimes highly individual and might be questioned as to tempi; but he infuses the works with a new and vital rhythmic power, conspicuous even in the Beethoven Symphony, which closed the formal program.

* * *

After a characteristic Mexican ovation,—bravos mingled with enthusiastic hand-clapping,—both for the President of the Republic, who remained through the entire performance, and for the orchestra, Chavez brought the evening to a fitting close by striking up again the inspiring Mexican National Anthem, with which the concert had opened.

The program included Himno Nacional Mexicano; message of the President of the Republic; the Prokofieff Classic Symphony, Op. 25; Moussorgsky's Intermezzo in Classic Mode; Chavez' Indian Symphony; and the Beethoven Fifth.

For the remainder of the season, there have been announced as guest conductors Sir Thomas Beecham and Igor Stravinsky.

Cymbals Have Their Turn

By Winthrop P. Tryon

On summer nights when concerts of a high order are given in the open air, certain instrumental sonorities are found to take on peculiar quality, markworthily among them the cymbals. A certain illusion of distance seems to inhere in a pair of cymbals when struck out of doors. The sound seems to come from afar and to lend an effect of depth and perspective to the music.

In a hall, the smiting of the cymbals one against the other often confuses matters, merely makes noise, and destroys the sweetness of the string tone of the orchestra or the mellowness of the clarinet tone of the band. But more depends on the skill and temperament of the player than on the conditions of performance. An artist of sensitive ear will prove a joy to listen to, wherever he happens to be. If he is nothing more than a reliable executant, whose chief merit is that he never comes in with his crash at the wrong moment, counts his rests with unfailing accuracy, and is always correctly on the conductor's beat, then he will be unaware of any racket and disturbance he may cause. Never mind if he spoils things, he gets his note right, and that is what he is paid for.

In some cases the composer is responsible for an intrusive visitation of the cymbals, overencouraging the player with a fortissimo direction in his score. Again he secures a most mysterious and entrancing moment by writing a succession of pulses for the cymbals pianissimo. Remarkable and surprising always in a presentation of the Ninth Symphony of Beethooven is the accompanying of the tenor solo in the final movement with light taps of the big drum and faint dashings of the cymbal rims together.

Cymbals seem to be constructed, moulded, hammered, or whatever the right way of saying it, in small size and large. But as they look to a person in an audience, they are hemispheres held in the two hands of the player by straps. They may be called bells, perhaps, sounded by being grazed, the flare of one against that of the other, instead of by being struck by a dangling tongue from inside or by an external hammer. At any rate, they are an ancient type of instrument, and they are as much a standby for music today as they were in the oldest civilizations. When we listen to them, we hear what has charmed the world from the beginning of the arts.

Young Artists Hold Platform

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

The 45th annual Dublin Feis Ceoil (Music Festival) has just come to a close. The entry list of 1,145 creates a new record. This number would have been still higher but for war conditions which prevented many who reside in Northern Ireland from taking part. The North was not, however, wholly unrepresented, but the absence of choirs, which had successfully competed at previous festivals, was particularly noticeable.

The standard was exceptionally high—remarkably so in the case of instrumentalists. The Feis has led to one notable discovery, that of a 13-year-old violinist, Hugh Maguire, whom the adjudicator likened to Mischa Elman. Mr. Spencer Dyke, the distinguished professor of the London Academy of Music, has urged that the boy should be given every chance to develop his art.

A mark of the Feis was the success of young men. In spite of the war, these young musicians will get their chance in the series of Irish Celebrity concerts which are being organized for next winter. They will also be given broadcasting engagements, to appear either alone or with the Radio Eireann Symphony Orchestra.

The 1941 Feis Ceoil was fortunate in being able to get outside adjudicators who came from across-channel. The presence of these adjudicators and their comments are a testimony to the high standard of musical talent in this country. They are also a tribute to the schools of music and to the teachers, which suggest that there should be no necessity for young musicians to go abroad in order to complete their studies.

What is really wanted in Ireland is a concert hall in Dublin, in which concerts and recitals could be given regularly and which could be visited by impresarios in search of new artists. Heretofore, Ireland's geographical position has militated against its young singers and musicians, as Dublin is off the track followed by those whose business it is to find and present talent. When this war is over, Ireland is to have a new State Theater. It is to be hoped that either the Government or the Dublin Corporation will also realize the crying need for a concert hall and how its absence penalizes musical Ireland.

Geneva Competitions

A second Swiss National Music Contest, with Federal Councilor Philip Etter as President of the Honorary Committee, is to be held in the Conservatory of Music at Geneva from Sept. 29 to Oct. 11, 1941. It will include competitions in singing, piano, violin, harp, flute, oboe, clarinet, and saxophone, also in string quartet playing, open to Swiss artists.

Foreign music students residing in Switzerland for the last two years or more will also be admitted. Artists who competed either in the contest of 1939 or 1940 are not eligible.

Soloists Prevail at Stadium

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Paradoxically, now that summer symphony has resumed its popular sway at the Lewisohn Stadium, singers, pianists, and violinists are proving that what really pays is the popularity of the soloist. There was a record audience of 24,000 on the opening night, when Artur Rubinstein played the Tchaikovsky B flat minor piano concerto. At this writing, the two other largest audiences coincided with the platform appearances of Albert Spalding, whose vehicle was the Beethoven violin concerto, and Paul Robeson, whose weighty bass-baritone voice was devoted to music of such disparate categories as Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," Robinson's "Ballad for Americans" and the spirituals of his race.

The paradox is not a new one, nor will it be contended that it applies equally to all such summer series, but it does raise a question as to whether the various ballots and polls that are designed to determine the relative popularity of standard works of the symphonic repertory have much to do with the case. The Beethoven Seventh may, indeed, gain or lose votes as compared to the Tchaikovsky Fifth, but those who have to deal with deficits are not to be censured if what really concerns them is the relative drawing power of Marian Anderson and Lily Pons.

* * *

Mr. Rubinstein's debut as an open-air performer may have added no cubits to his artistic stature, for he has played the same concerto much more convincingly on other occasions, but it fitted neatly into the all-Tchaikovsky bid for mass approval at the opening. The applause was as tumultuous as is likely to be heard in any of the country's open-air places of music in the summer season. That the soloist found it necessary or expedient to stand in the stirrups, so to speak, in his effort to get a maximum of power, probably caused perturbation among only a fastidious few. Whether he would not have actually achieved a more resounding tone if he had not labored so strenuously, is another question. At any rate, there was much beautiful passage work when the quest of volume permitted.

Artur Rodzinski, making his only appearance of the Stadium season, obtained from the players of the Philharmonic-Symphony spirited and tonally satisfying performances of the "Romeo and Juliet" Overture and the Fifth Symphony, without, however, achieving the best balance that the newly improved amplification would seem to permit.

Alexander Smallens, now in his eighth successive season as a conductor of these concerts, took over after the Cleveland leader's one-night stand. His first program included two Stadium "first times," though both had been heard on the air and one in stage performances. These were "Cotillon," by the Australian-born Arthur Benjamin, now a resident of Victoria, B. C., and Aaron Copland's "Billy the Kid" Suite, extracted from the ballet of the same name. Benjamin's work was a pleasant adaptation for orchestra of a series of old tunes from a collection of the early seventeen hundreds ("The Dancing School"), which no doubt were hits in their day and which still have a jolly and robust appeal. Copland's music also made unabashed use of tunes, and these were as American in their savor of the Western plains as "Cotillon's" were British. Neither score pretends to emotional profundity and much of Copland's remains something of the theater rather than the concert room, but both show an expertness and a freedom from eccentricity altogether welcome in the output of the day.

* * *

The program at which Mr. Robeson was soloist was characterized by so many departures from the usual symphonic pattern that the two purely orchestral works, Griffes's "Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan" and Enesco's First Rumanian Rhapsody, assumed almost an incidental aspect. Hugh Ross of the Schola Cantorum conducted, and besides the Philharmonic-Symphony he had under his baton 100 voices from the Schola and 30 from the Eva Jessye (Negro) Choir. The combined choruses were heard with the soloist in two "Boris" excerpts, the Coronation Scene and the Death of Boris, given an additional fillip for the scholar (if scarcely for the larger number of listeners) by Mr. Ross's reversion to details of Moussorgsky's original harmony and scoring, as distinguished from the more familiar Rimsky-Korsakoff emendations.

Though Mr. Robeson's voice is not the ideal one, in compass, color or emotional expressiveness, for this music, the richness and weight of his tones had their customary effect. The choral ensemble found larger opportunities in the extended ballad, "And They Lynched Him on a Tree," by the Negro composer, William Grant Still, which had achieved its first performance at the Stadium just a day less than a year earlier.

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New Yorkers Get Ready To Meet Subway Strike

By the Associated Press

Millions of New Yorkers, countless numbers of them directly associated with national defense activities, wondered today whether they would have trouble getting to and from their jobs next week in view of the projected subway strike.

Their Mayor, Fiorello H. La Guardia, has said the City will not recognize as "legitimate" the proposed walkout of some 32,000 transit workers in the City-owned subways, set for July 1.

Congress of Industrial Organizations Transport Workers Union went ahead with a strike vote, a second group of employees voting to back up demands for higher wages. The union asks a dollar a day more for all workers. Car cleaners now get $24.96 to $34.16; machinists $41 to $44.44; trackmen $35.38 to $40.89; conductors about $36 and motormen from $46 to $53, the union said.

C. I. O. President Philip Murray is supporting the transportation workers, while John H. Delaney, Chairman of the City's Board of Transportation, says the contingency has been foreseen and protection will be given men who want to work. The metropolis takes the view that there is no such thing as a strike of municipal employees, such as the subway workers, who are under Civil Service.

Midland, Mich. — On a more direct defense front, a labor dispute threatened to stifle production at the Dow Chemical Company's plant here. A plant official said a worker among 4,500 employed there in production of 75 per cent of the Nation's supply of magnesium was dismissed for disciplinary reasons.

But the C. I. O.'s Chemical Division of the United Mine Workers established picket lines after the dismissal. William S. Knudsen, OPM Director, asked Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner to try to keep the plant open.

San Francisco—On the West Coast the C. I. O. machinists gave defense officials some encouragement by voting to go back to work in the San Francisco Bay shipyards if they are given a separate contract. American Federation of Labor unions of the same craft already had agreed to return under a master agreement providing for $1.12 an hour and time and a half for overtime.

Some 1,800 members of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. groups struck seven weeks ago, asking for $1.15 an hour instead of $1, and for continuation of double pay for overtime.

Washington — Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the OPM, said the Government would try to establish "zone" agreements covering airplane manufacturing, designed to prevent strikes and stabilize labor relations in defense construction. Such agreements have been worked out in shipping circles, to keep the yards turning out bottoms for defense.

A two-year contract in the aircraft industry, providing for stability in wages and no interruptions of work, is one of the objectives, Mr. Hillman said, and would affect up to 400,000 workers.

Port Huron, Mich. — C. I. O. union members walked out of a Chrysler plant which makes parts for Army trucks. There was a dispute over the disciplining of four girl workers. Other workers charged "unfairness," but the company said the girls had "refused to work." The plant employs 2,100 persons.

Lock Haven, Penna.—Settlement of a strike at the Piper Aircraft Corporation here was announced by Federal and State conciliators. The strike began June 16 and affected 1,300 employees who had been making small planes used in the Government's civilian pilot training program.

Terms of settlement included wage increases. The A. F. of L. machinists' union did not get its requested 5-cent boost in the existing 30-cent hourly minimum scale, but the agreement provided that production employees should start at 30 cents and be increased within two years to 50 cents an hour, in the case of men, and to 45 cents, in the case of women.

Patchogue, N. Y.—Strike-bound for 25 days, the Patchogue Plymouth Lace Mills, normally employing about 700 persons, were closed yesterday by order of the Board of Directors. The mills had been in operation here for nearly 50 years.

The Directors said demands of the Patchogue Employees Association, an independent union, made it "reasonably certain that the future operation of the mills would result in substantial losses."

The management was requested to prepare plans for complete liquidation of the property, to be submitted to a forthcoming stockholders' meeting.

Plant payrolls totaled about $1,000,000 annually. Company officials said the union asked an average increase of 15 per cent over the average wage of $24 a week.

Army Hails Initial Test Of World's Biggest Bomber

MARCH FIELD, Calif., June 28 (AP)—Its maiden flight completed, the Douglas B-19, described by the Army Air Corps as the world's biggest bomber, was groomed for a long series of test hops which probably will determine whether this country will build a fleet of superdreadnaughts of the air.

Such a fleet, based on the experimental work which went into the $3,500,000 plane, with a fully loaded weight of 82 tons, is more than a mere possibility.

Responsible military opinion has held ever since the start of the European war that with air power's coming of age, larger, faster and more heavily-armed battleplanes inevitably will follow.

For comparison with the big bomber which yesterday was flown from the factory at Santa Monica to March Field, a distance of 75 miles, the standard American "heavy" bomber in production today weighs about 22 tons.

Navy Plans Bombers

A Navy flying boat, also experimental in nature and expected to have approximately the same weight as the B-19, is under construction at an eastern seaboard factory, and it was disclosed for the first time yesterday that a contract for a bomber of about 50 tons has been signed by the air corps with another aircraft factory.

Maj. Stanley M. Umstead, the Army's No. 1 test pilot, nosed the huge craft into the air nine seconds after gunning the four motors at Clover Field. He brought it to a slow, gentle landing on a long runway of this Army Air Base.

Officers appeared highly pleased at the performance. The plane was in the air 56 minutes. The four-motored bomber has a 212-foot wingspread and a 132-foot fuselage.

Work Begun in 1937

Construction of the giant Douglas B-19 bomber was begun in 1937 after the company spent more than $150,000 and three months' time of 140 engineers on designs and other preliminary engineering work.

By the time it was ready for its maiden test flight, 500 engineers, 9,000 drawings and 2,000,000 man-hours were involved. The Army Air Corps had asked for an airplane to surpass all others in range, load and equipment carried.

First work on the B-19 began in a huge, seven-story 110-ton steel jig. As fitting together of the huge sections progressed, hoisting engineers who moved the steel in the Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco took over. Each movement of pieces was chartered in advance to a fraction of an inch.

Engineers say there is as much area in the tail group of elevator and horizontal stabilizer alone as in the wing of a normal 10-passenger transport.

The huge fuselage is double-decked. Pilots and others of the normal flight crew of 10 were given stations in the top deck, while positions for the bombardier and gunners were placed below.

A large, soundproof, heated and ventilated bridge deck in the forward and upper end of the fuselage houses the ship's pilot, co-pilot, navigator, radio operator, and engineer. Remainder of the normal operating crew consists of a chief mechanic, and four relief crew members.

Their accommodations include a galley, ward room, and cabin, with sleeping quarters for eight on full-length three-quarter width berths. If used on attack mission, the ship would carry extra crew members to man the battle stations.

Companionways and hatches, which run through the airplane, make all parts of the interior accessible, from tail to nose and out into the wings as far as the landing lights. These are located beyond the outboard engines on each side of the ship.

Each Engine Accessible

A loudspeaker system also connects all stations with the plane. Each engine is accessible in flight and is so installed that most minor repairs and adjustments could be made aloft.

In addition to the four main engines, the B-19 carries two auxiliary engines to provide power for the hydraulic systems, electricity for radio and light and to operate all other power-driven mechanisms.

One of the greatest problems tackled was installation of the various equipment. The two generators develop 15 kilowats, or as much electricity as is used by the largest Santa Monica department store.

The radio consists of four sending and receiving sets, or nearly as much equipment as is contained in a medium-sized commercial broadcasting station.

Full Telephone System

More armament positions were installed, engineers said, than in any three military planes ever built. The telephone system is so elaborate that 24 stations were provided.

A complete oxygen distribution system was installed for high altitude flying. Its output was designed to sustain the normal 10-man crew for 100 hours at 20,000 feet—well above the range of many antiaircraft guns.

Power steering apparatus, virtually unheard of in airplanes when the B-19 first was laid out, had to be developed. The tricycle landing gear is fully retractable.

Once in the air, a series of thorough tests is planned. The Army expects to convert it into a virtual flying laboratory for gathering and checking tactical and structural data from which will come more great long-range bombers and peace-time passenger planes of the future.

Linking Good Neighbors

United States Indian Service

Indian Pupils Visit Mexico

Upper: Costuming for the long good-will pilgrimage. Girls seem to be enjoying this more than the boy. Lower: Indian girl students learning to card and spin wool at Albuquerque Indian Service School.

Albuquerque Indian Youths On Good-Will Trip to Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Forty-three Indian boys and 30 Indian girls, members of the senior class of the Albuquerque, N. M., Indian Service School, are making a 3,500-mile good-will tour to old Mexico to return a visit made by some Mexican Indians to New Mexico. With these Navajos, Apaches, and Pueblos are Wayne T. Pratt, superintendent of the United Pueblos Boarding Schools; Miss Hazel Holsenbeck, business adviser to the students, and James A. Choate, athletic director, while Dr. Sophie Aberle, superintendent of the United Pueblos Agency, is to meet them in Mexico City.

The inspiration for this excursion of international friendship and understanding came last August when four Mexican Indians visited Albuquerque and were taken on a tour of Indian villages in New Mexico. They were privileged to attend secret tribal ceremonies and feasts, staged for this occasion by the New Mexica Indians, who so thorough enjoyed their Mexican "cousins," that this senior class decided to return that visit en masse.

"Besides," says Harrison Yazzie, their class President, "since President Roosevelt believes we should all be good neighbors in the Western Hemisphere, in this way we Indians can better understand each other."

Pupils Raise $2,000

With but $250 in the treasury just before Christmas, the $2,000 necessary to finance this tour was raised by class members. Their leaders spent the holidays putting in a school canteen, the boys making the shelves, counters, and breadboards; the girls, the towels and decorations. When the canteen was opened the seniors did all the work from cooking to mopping floors and doing dishes. Merchandise consisted of hamburgers, soft drinks, soap, cold cream, pencils, ink, stove polish and stamps. Besides this, the boys earned $900 from the Civilian Conservation Corps by building a much-needed root cellar, each one agreeing to work 15 days and turning his salary check into the class treasury.

These Indians are traveling in busses followed by a truck containing supplies. They camp and cook in the open, the boys making the fire, the girls preparing the meals.

Dressed in their colorful, native costumes, these New Mexico Indians are presenting their traditional songs and ceremonies before school children, town people, and high officials in Mexico's villages and cities. Six groups of students rehearsed a series of native songs and dances before leaving Albuquerque, which they presented there and again in San Antonio, Texas, thereby earning more money for traveling expenses, as well as to pay for the depreciation of the motor vehicles they are using, a point upon which they insist.

Mexican Co-operation

With the close co-operation of the Mexican Government, careful plans have been worked out for their reception and visits to points of ancient and current interest in Mexico, while for several days they will be guests of Isidro Candia, Mexican Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

These New Mexico Indians are instrumental in reviving the ancient relationship that once bound together the Indians of the Western Hemisphere. The feeling of racial and historical identity between the Indians of New Mexico and Mexico is very strong, as the legends of the former hark back to Montezuma, ruler in Mexico, when Coronado arrived in what is now the United States.

Like the American Indians of the Southwest, the Mexican Indians' first contact with white civilization was with Spanish people. Many tribes of the Southwest speak Spanish fluently and Spanish words have crept into Indian vocabularies. In fact in some New Mexico towns, few if any English words are heard, as New Mexico was not a part of the United States, but was included in Mexico until the middle of the last century.

Statistics of Bomber Tell Real Tall Story

By the Associated Press

Santa Monica, Calif., Statistics on B-19 bomber released by Douglas Aircraft:

Cost: $3,500,000.

Insurance: $1,000,000.

Premiums: $82,000 first minute; $3,000 for each succeeding test hour.

Wingspread: 212 feet.

Fuselage: 132 feet.

Height: 42 feet to rudder top.

Weight: Capacity 82 tons; empty, 41 tons.

Bomb load: 18 tons.

Top speed: 210 m. p. h.

Cruising: 186 m. p. h.

Landing: 69 m. p. h.

Range: 7,500 miles.

Ceiling: 22,000 feet.

Power: Four 2,000 h. p. Wright duplex cyclone engines.

Fuel: 11,000 gallons maximum.

Normal crew: 10; sleeps 8.

Incidentals: Construction time four years from drawing board to first hop, involving 500 engineers, 9,000 drawings, 2,000,000 manhours, 10 miles electric conduits, 2 miles control cables, four radio sending and receiveing sets, 24-station telephone system and oxygen equipment to sustain 10-man crew 100 hours at 20,000 feet; complete fire alarm system.

Aid to Russia Emerges As Vital Strategic Issue

Continued from Page 1

to implement its avowed policy raises serious problems of war strategy.

The main point which is being debated is whether Britain ought to go all out now to make this the turning point of war by attempting to take the initiative against the Nazis in the West while they have their hands full with Russia in the East.

Some experts here maintain that Russian resistance offers an opportunity for taking the initiative now which is too good to miss. Others, on the contrary, argue it would be unwise to attempt to make any major move until the British equipment both in the air and on land is far more adequate than at present.

The question is one which closely concerns the United States as well as Britain since it involves the decision as to whether part of American production, particularly of airplanes, ought to be diverted across the Pacific to Russia so as to strengthen the Soviet's resistance in the vital realm of air warfare.

Major War Strategy

Here again the question is one of major war strategy. The general impression prevalent in London is that Mr. Churchill's strategic conception of the war in broad outline is to remain on the defensive, fighting the Germans wherever they are to be found, but not attempting an all-out offensive effort until Britain, with the aid of the United States production, has achieved overwhelming superiority in the air.

When this numerical air supremacy has been obtained—and the estimated date of this consummation has now been moved forward well into 1942—then, and only then, would come the time for a smashing all-out attack on the Reich.

This strategic scheme has much to recommend it, notably the fact that experience, every time the British come up against the Nazis, has shown the futility of attempting to turn back the tide of Nazi motorized military might without first obtaining control of the air over the battle area.

The Other View

On the other hand, those who favor launching an immediate large scale offensive synchronized with the Russian struggle point out that air superiority over an area including particularly the whole of Europe is, and must necessarily be, a relative affair.

These experts insist that with the vast majority of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's best pilots, fighter planes, and bombers busy in the East, Britain today probably possesses greater relative air strength in the West than it would have, even after much more American aid has been received, when Hitler had disposed of Russia and turned all his attention back to the Battle of Britain.

They declare that even assuming that Germany possesses 260 divisions, not only are more than half of these involved along the lengthy front in the East but it is likely that most effective mechanized corps are concentrated there, thus leaving the western shores of Europe lightly manned, if not numerically, at least in equipment.

There have been reports, for example, that only 20,000 or so German troops are at present stationed in the Netherlands. Those who advocate making the most of the present strategic opportunity insist that it would be relatively easy to verify this by air reconnaissance and if it is so, there would never be a better time for Britain to stage large-scale landings along the continental coast.

In support of the practicability of this move they point out the success of the RAF in extending to Northern France their daylight air superiority. If the Hurricanes and Spitfires can maintain the same air supremacy over Holland, then landing a large force ought not to be out of the question.

A Big Task

Other experts recognize, however, that in order to make such aid to Russia effective, small landing party or even a single large attack would not suffice. There would have to be several simultaneous landings sufficiently strong to force the Nazis to divert back to the west powerful forces, both of planes and troops. Whether the British are in a position to carry out such simultaneous offensive thrusts at this time remains to be seen.

It is easy to understand with the unfortunate examples of Norway, Dunkirk, Greece, and Crete before them the British military authorities would not want to risk a repetition of these withdrawals. It is probably safe to assume that the General Staff here would require to be better satisfied as to the ability of the Soviets to put up a sustained and effective resistance before committing itself to any major offensive now.

To a certain extent the same would apply in considering whether to divert any American planes to Russia. It is believed it would probably be feasible to ferry bombers across the Pacific. British pilots and crews could conceivably take them by way of Alaska and Hawaii to Vladivostok and thence either fly or take them by Trans-Siberian railway to Russian air bases in the west. But the feeling here is that it would take a long time—many weeks or even months—before anything more than a mere handful of British planes could get into operation with the necessary trained ground crews and spare parts, on the Russian front.

What of Russia

Meantime it is very problematic whether those air bases in western Russia would still remain in Soviet hands and it is also questionable whether the Russian air force would still be in condition to carry on effectively against the vastly superior numbers and later types of planes of the Luftwaffe.

Until these questions of Russia's ability to resist not merely for a matter of weeks but of months is answered satisfactorily therefore, it is likely that British aid for Russia will continue to consist chiefly in intensified night bombing raids on Western and Northwestern Germany, and in the offensive daylight sweeps by British bombers and fighters over Northern France.

However, the possibility of more adventurous strategy being adopted cannot be ruled out entirely, and surprises are possible after military consultations between Britain and the Soviets get under way.

U. S. Streamlining Army

Continued from Page 1

tion of eight new aluminum plants, with a combined capacity of 600,000,000 tons annually, is to be undertaken at the behest of the Office of Production Management.

The OPM disclosed that it had solved the problems raised by the requirements of huge power and that work on the new plants needed for aluminum production will start at once.

The general location and capacity of the plants were announced by the OPM as follows:

Arkansas: 100,000,000 pounds.

Bonneville-Grand Coulee area: Two plants, one 85,000,000 and the other 55,000,000 pounds.

Upper New York State: Two plants, one of 100,000,000 and the other 50,000,000 pounds.

Alabama: 100,000,000 pounds.

North Carolina: 40,000,000 pounds.

The plant will be built and owned by the Government, but operated by private companies.

Auto Production—John D. Biggers, OPM Production Manager, has now made it clear that the prospective reduction of 20 per cent in the manufacture of new cars will not be enough to guarantee the defense program sufficient men, materials and machinery.

The Government needs more productive capacity and it is looking to the automotive industry to provide a very large share because of its special adaptability to national defense. The extent of curtailment of new car production has not been decided. One of the highest defense officials is known to believe that no new cars whatsoever should be built until the Nation's defense requirements are in hand. Automobile representatives will confer with OPM officials here next Wednesday.

At the same time the Treasury suggested to the Ways and Means Committee that for the dual purpose of raising revenues and curtailing production the present 3½ per cent tax on automobiles be raised to 15 per cent.

Prices—The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply announces that a top-price limit is to be placed on West Coast lumber and that the price of cottonseed oil is being studied and "ceiling action is planned."

The ceiling was being formulated for "the upper grades and specialties of West Coast lumber," he explained, because rates had reached "unreasonable levels." He pointed out that there had been price increases of from $8 to $15 per 1,000 board feet on specialty items such as ship decking, flooring and boxcar materials.

Mr. Henderson said that the price ceiling for cottonseed oil would be fixed after a survey of present holdings and that it would be "far below present prices."

Censorship—An urgent request for much closer and more exacting censorship of photographs and other graphic representations of military and naval facilities and equipment is before Congress in the form of a letter from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, to Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House. So as not to delay matters a tiny bit, Secretary Stimson attached to his letter the exact text of a bill to give effect to his proposal.

Under the terms of the bill no photographs, maps, models and the like could be made at or off:

Navy yards, stations and reservations.

Military posts, forts, camps, stations, reservations.

Air fields.

Arsenals.

Industrial plants producing defense articles for the United States or for any country included in the Lend-Lease program.

Shipyards repairing war damaged war vessels of belligerent nations, or in the waters adjacent thereto.

Military or naval equipment of any sort—vessels, aircraft, guns, or installations for their production.

Mr. Stimson explained that the wide range of proposed legislation was necessary because of the danger of increased espionage in the United States.

Appropriation — The new Army appropriation bill, $10,384,821,624, to be exact, was passed unanimously in the Senate yesterday. It will go to conference and will be ready for the President's signature next week.

It is the largest appropriation in American history. It exceeds by $159,343,311 the record Army appropriation bill enacted in 1918. It represents an expenditure of only 12 cents less than $80 for every person in the United States. It is intended to maintain an Army of 1,518,799 officers and men for the next 12 months and it is made up of the following main tems:

Education

Do You Encourage Your Child to Read?

The Family Forum

Concluding a Discussion Begun Last Saturday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Your child will no doubt do his first actual reading at school, but even here a parent can help. If your first grader shows no interest in reading, perhaps it is because you have read aloud either too much or unwisely. Parents who love reading generally succumb to temptation and take the cream of children's literature for their reading aloud. If you jump the gun in this way, when your child first learns to read to himself the simple little books that are within his power will seem discouragingly boring and childish to him. So keep your reading simple, and let the child discover the great children's books for himself.

If too much reading aloud is the problem, don't cut out the reading altogether, but read and interest the child in something which he can follow up by himself in his solitary hours. For example, a six year old was much interested in nature study. His parents read nature stories to him for only ten minutes a day, but in this brief period they tried to stimulate his interest, and they gave him to read to himself the very excellent beginners' nature books which are now on the market.

* * *

Children who don't like to read to themselves can often be encouraged to read out loud. The mother of one recalcitrant reader read every day to her child for only as long as he read to her, and his reading picked up immeasurably. Children who enjoy games but are inferior readers can play games which involve reading, such as Uncle Wiggly.

A good many parents make the mistake of providing reluctant readers with too difficult reading material. If you want your child to become an expert reader and to enjoy his reading, it is essential to give him plenty of very simple material, well within his capabilities, during the first few years of his reading experiences. Children want both variety and ease of reading, and for the younger child ease is the more important. If your child is reading an advanced first grade reader at school, you should give him entertaining primers for home consumption.

* * *

In choosing books for your child be guided by his tastes no matter how low they may seem to you. An ardent bookworm can perhaps be expected to read only the best literature, but the ordinary child will not read unless he is interested. Some parents have found that even the funny papers may be developed into a useful springboard for more and better reading later on.

If you don't know your child's reading ability or interests, consult his teacher and ask for a list of the books she thinks he would enjoy and could read easily. Get these books from the library or borrow them from friends, and see that as soon as he has finished one he has another beckoning to him.

Reading is a habit, but fortunately it is an easy habit to develop provided some older person in the family is willing to provide the suitable setting.

A Mother of Three

A Saturday Column

The Public School As a Community Center

One of the problems the school has to face in attempting to develop the school as the community center is to eradicate the traces of the illusion that learning beyond early youth is either a luxurious indulgence or a mere attempt to patch up a job that should have been done before. Good leaders and teachers can provide, are providing, the formula that can surmount this obstacle. The easily accessible school building makes this the logical place for the community center, that is, the social, educational, and recreational center.

* * *

There is no institution in America that serves to unite all the people in a community except the public school, because the school is owned by all the citizens of the community. Therefore, the success of the public school will depend upon how well it serves the whole community. Investments in school buildings, libraries, shops, playgrounds, and the like are large. Sound business practices do not allow substantial investments to remain idle. There is little justification for the present practice in many places of using the school buildings and equipment only six hours a day, five days a week, nine months of the year. These resources should be made available to all the people in the community and for the entire 12 months of the year.

* * *

Making the school plant, its facilities, and personnel available to the whole community so that the school becomes the social and recreational as well as the educational center gives that school the right to be called the "comprehensive school."

Clarence H. Spain

Virginia State Supervisor of Adult Education in the Virginia Journal of Education.

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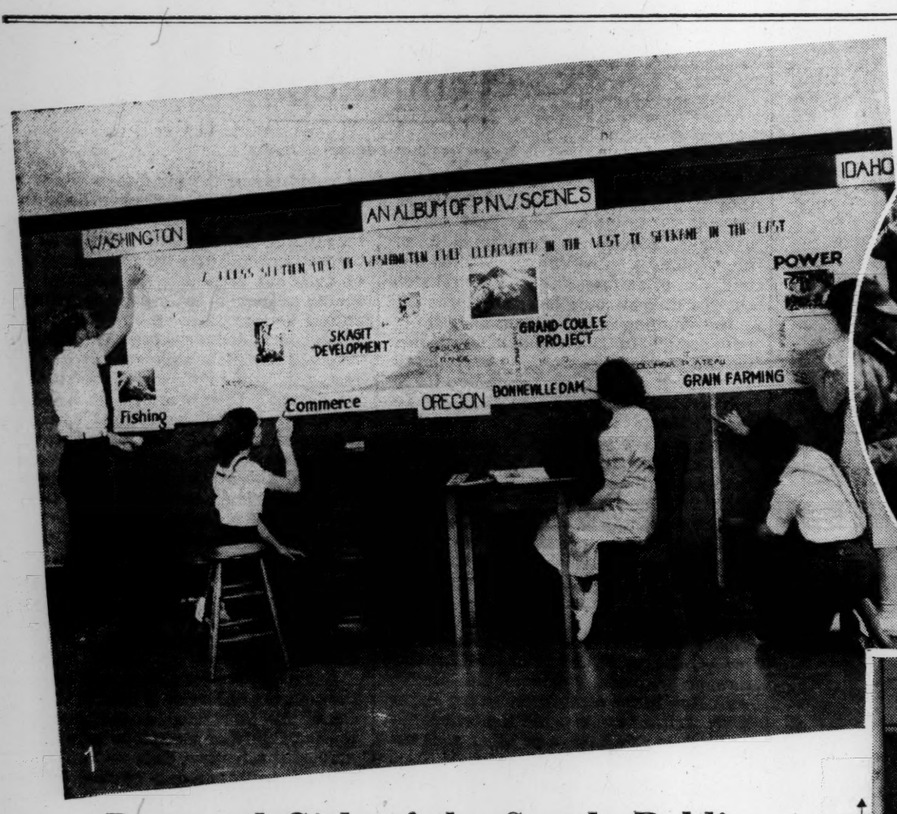

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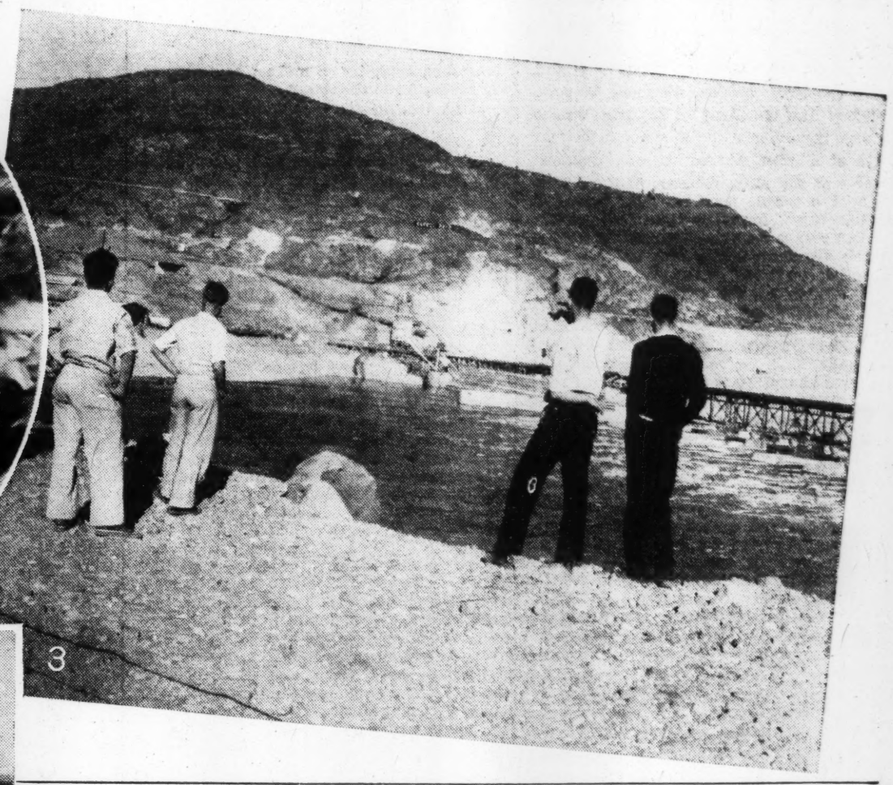

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1. Pupils in Seattle schools depicting resources of the Pacific Northwest. 2. U. S. forest ranger instructs members of the Minute Service Club of the Roosevelt High School in tree planting. 3. Members of an eighth grade class studying the Coulee Dam. 4. Study of resources in Seattle schools begins as early as first grade. Here in Room 1B in the T. T. Miner School, as part of the study of the farm, are a sand table planted with corn, wheat, oats, and garden vegetables. The farm animals were modeled by the children, and of course the mural was made by them also, after visiting a farm.

Boys and Girls of the Seattle Public Schools Discover Their Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Seattle public schools have discovered a new and important area of study. It is bigger than the community and state, yet is smaller than the nation. It is the region. It is the Pacific Northwest, the home and future place of employment of by far the greatest number of the region's high school students.

Seattle schools want students to see, to know, and to appreciate the manifold problems of an area covered by almost one half the nation's remaining saw-timber. The importance and value of this vast forest resource to industry, recreation, the preservation of wild life, to soil conservation and water supplies, to the economic well-being of everyone in the Northwest—these are matters which Seattle school men feel have not been properly emphasized in their schools.

Educational leaders in Seattle also are eager that the tremendous regional implications of the Grand Coulee and Bonneville projects on the Columbia River shall not be lost to future generations.

Seattle schools are intent that city youths, as well as farm boys, will know the meaning of the big dust-blows in the rich wheat country of the Palouse in eastern Washington; will know that the dumping of industrial wastes into a Washington stream may kill off spawn-bound salmon in both Washington and Oregon rivers.

Soils, forests, fish, water, land, power, minerals, people—these are resources whose importance and regional significance are increasingly finding their way into the classrooms. Discussions of regional problems occur not only in the geography courses of grammar school memories but at all educational levels and in many subjects.

In this break-away from traditional educational moorings and the discovery of the region as an important area of study, they have made dramatic use of the field trip as an instrument for stimulating awareness of the resources, problems and opportunities of the Pacific Northwest.

Ten special excursions, for example, in 1938-39 carried Seattle students beyond the city limits and as far away from home as the mammoth Grand Coulee Dam in central Washington. Two days and more than 400 miles of travel were required to make this trip. Again, students journeyed approximately 125 miles, high up into the Cascade Mountains, for a look at the city's picturesque power development at Skagit.

Other trips took students to Tacoma for an inside peek at one of the world's largest smelters for refining gold, silver, and copper ores. From such an experience, they came away better equipped and tremendously stimulated to investigate further the electrometallurgical and electrochemical possibilities of the Northwest.

Field trips also have introduced young people to the chemical wonders and never-to-be-forgotten smells of pulp and paper manufacture. Dairies, farmers' co-operatives, lumber mills, canneries, stock farms—all have been the subject of excursions which reached beyond the community and into the region.

During 1938-39, indeed, more than 5,000 teachers and students participated in 164 excursions planned by Seattle's Director of Excursions. An almost similar number of pupils participated in trips organized solely on the initiative of the teachers themselves.

Important as are these trips deep into the region, Seattle's program acquires its special significance from the seven-year, consciously directed effort to bring the study of resources and regional realities into the classroom at all educational levels.

Regional materials for the most part are woven into existing courses, although at the ninth grade level, a new, elective subject, "Pacific Northwest Industries," has been added to the curriculum.

In this reorientation of the school program to include the investigation of the student's own region and its resources, Seattle faced several practical problems. One of these was the scarcity of teachers equipped to utilize the Pacific Northwest as a laboratory for enriched student experience. To remedy this situation, several things were done. In 1939-40, and again this year, Seattle, in cooperation with the Northwest Regional Council, sponsored a series of short professional courses on "Natural Resources of the Pacific Northwest." These brought together more than 120 Seattle teachers and numerous resources specialists for a frank discussion of some of the major problems, industries, and resources of the region. Also, in the summer of 1940, Seattle public schools had an enrollment of over 40 teachers at the first intensive workshops on "Pacific Northwest Resources and Education" held at Reed College and at the University of Washington.

Another problem has been the lack of materials suitable for classroom use. Much of the rich store of important information gathered on power, forests, fish, soils, etc., had been reported only in technical bulletins. Drawing upon its own personnel, Seattle made important beginnings in the job of translating these data and findings into a language students could readily understand and appreciate.

Help in this difficult task suddenly was received in 1938 with the establishment of the Northwest Regional Council. Supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, this non-profit agency has as one of its aims bringing to teachers in attractive, reliable form the best research on regional problems.

Seattle schools, as well as many others in the Pacific Northwest, have been quick to utilize this new and continuous fount of information on the resources and problems of their region.

Mothers Take Library Courses In Children's Books

Chicago

It had been a long time since Mrs. Smith, mother of three growing children, had read "Little Women." She couldn't remember much about "Treasure Island" and she had never read "Caddie Woodlawn." But she's read them all now, and what's more, she can answer just about any question which might be asked about them, along with a score or so other children's books. She had to in order to win her diploma for the mothers' reading course conducted by the Chicago Public Library.

But answering questions about these or any other juvenile books isn't confined to her class meetings. She probably had to answer a lot stiffer ones at home—from six-year-old Sally, who is just learning to read, from 12-year-old Alice, and from Jack, the oldest, in high school. For help in guiding their home reading is the purpose of these courses conducted in branch libraries throughout the city.

10,000 Diplomas

Any of the 10,000 mothers who have been awarded the diplomas during the past five years will agree that even though the courses consist of lots of pleasant reading, they are no "snap." Not only must they read everything from Dorothy Aldis's poems, for the benefit of the very young, to "Smoky, the Cowhorse" for the adolescent sons; they must write several themes on any of several subjects such as what part romance plays in the young girl's reading, a comparison of boys' and girls' reading interests, and the importance of the format of a book in its appeal to young readers. They must also be prepared to tell just why the book they have just read for this week's assignment is especially suitable for a 12-year-old boy or why the classics have endured over a period of years, while so many other books have been forgotten. Book reviews are a frequent assignment.

These courses, which are held in co-operation with the P. T. A., followed a library survey course made some five years ago to determine what kind of books and magazines boys and girls were reading when free to make their own selections. A considerable amount of very mediocre material was listed by the children and in giving the source of their reading material their answers almost consistently revealed that while the standard books and the better magazines were taken largely from school and public libraries, almost all of the sub-standard or poor reading matter was found in their own home libraries, which had been built by gifts from parents and other relatives.

Believing that the home, in addition to the school and the library, also has a real responsibility in developing children's reading tastes and in making available to them the best in the field of literature, library authorities decided to help the mothers bring their own juvenile reading up to date.

So popular has this reading course become that many mothers repeat the courses and have in some cases formed alumnae groups so that they can continue to exchange experiences. The classes themselves also become clinics in which each mother tells how she has solved a home reading problem. In one family neither son nor daughter were doing much reading, but when they saw Mother bringing books home from their own department in the library they "just couldn't let her get ahead of them" and followed right along with the course. A fireside reading hour of Shakespeare and the Bible has become a regular custom in one family and another has a weekly poetry night for which each child makes his own reading contribution.

Sensational comic magazines have become a consistent home reading problem and one which has been given special attention in the reading courses. Mothers have learned through their shared experiences that one of the best means of solving it is through substitutions of such books of adventure and excitement as "Westward Ho," "Treasure Island," "Tom Sawyer," and "Huckleberry Finn."

Home Libraries Started

Many fine home juvenile libraries have been started as a result of the courses during which mothers have been encouraged to build their children's libraries to a certain extent around their personal interests and preferences. Yet at the same time they have found that certain books, which because of their universal appeal have become classics, should find a place on every child's shelf.

The American Library Association booklet, "Gifts for Children's Bookshelves," is used for a text in this part of the course. After placing these basic books in the library, through their reading assignments the mothers have learned to add various types of books covering many fields of interest so that their children might have a chance to broaden their reading horizon. They have selected pioneer stories telling of their country's development and foreign background stories to acquaint them with home life and customs of other people. They have learned to select books on history, travel, and science.

Climax of the course comes with graduation day, when at a luncheon and party, diplomas are awarded. On these occasions mothers with advanced college degrees receive their awards alongside foreign-born women with less than a grade school education. Although some of the outlying divisions of the library are made up chiefly of mothers with more than average education, the largest group is sent by the branch in the Negro district.

The library, too, reaps a rich reward from the giving of these courses. Many of the mothers had no library cards prior to taking the course. In addition to developing the reading taste of their children, their own interest in reading has in many cases been revived and they have become regular library users.

B. S.

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The Home Forum

The Stalls of Lung Fu Ssŭ

If we, in Peking, wish to buy anything, from shoelaces to jade, we know that we can buy it at the Lung Fu Ssŭ fair. This is a large bazaar, held thrice a month for four days at a time, around an old Buddhist temple of the Ming dynasty, in the Tartar City. The temple itself has long ceased to be important. Its patched red walls, grass-sunken roof and stone-paved courtyards are merely the focus of the fair, which is now more famous than its site.

We approach it along a wide street. Even on this outer fringe, the overflow of the fair has spread out. This part has the virtue of being the least crowded. A broad unpaved sidewalk fronts the row of little permanent shops. Before them is a clutter of food vendors' stoves. Hot soup is sold from great perambulating caldrons. Slabs of tawny date cake are set out on wooden wheelbarrows. Vendors of sweet soft drinks—garishly colored liquids sold in bottles—have put up canvas awnings like sails, to shade their stalls. Ricksha coolies pause to buy a lunch of vegetables and minced meat, rolled up in enormous flat white pancakes like doilies. People squat on little wooden stools at portable tables, holding their bowls under their chins while their chopsticks wag on a swift course to their mouths. Children, carrying great pots of green earthenware and several small unwashed cups, try to make a few coppers by selling tea to the thirsty.

Here, too, one sees itinerant barbers informally shaving their customers as the latter sit on little stools in the public gaze. And here are the dealers in pet birds and poultry, in rabbits, guinea pigs and white mice.

* * *

Since we most often go to Lung Fu Ssŭ to buy plants or flowers, we usually turn down the little lane, outside the main enclosure, where these are sold. Here are certain shops which are open all the time, in addition to the sidewalk stalls—the impromptu places where flower peddlers bring and sell their wares only on bazaar days. Newly arrived residents with gardening proclivities are always amazed to find what they can buy here. The lane is at its best at the period of the Ch'ing Ming festival—the Day of Pure Brightness, in early April, established by the wise ancient calendar as the time when it is safe to set flowers outdoors without fear of frost; and when one can move trees, shrubs and perennial vines with the best chance of their survival. On the roadside, dug up with big clots of earth around their roots, are many shrubs—some of them young, but others full grown: lilacs, Judas, spirea, forsythia, pink *yüeh mei*, roses, and other species. There are small fruit trees, their brown thin boughs tight-fisted with buds about to blossom—plum, apricot, peach, crab apple. There are even shade trees of fairly large size—as much as ten years old: willows, pines, maples, elms, acacias, mimosas and others. There are vines, too—the lavender-showering wistaria, the cool green skeins of woodbine, the dark-shadowed ivy, the orange blare of the trumpet vine, the sweet-clustered climbing roses. Only in China, where the vegetation, like the people, has learned through centuries to adjust itself to the need for hardihood, would one be likely to find such examples of living capital dug up on speculation, brought to the fair, and if—alas—unsold, carted home and stoically replanted until the next year.

* * *

Along the sides of the alley are many pairs of twin baskets, otherwise carried by peddlers through the streets, but resting here today to tempt the visitors to the temple fair. In them, thick packed, are bedding plants of many kinds. To name a few, there are pansies and African marigolds in the windy spring; then snapdragons, hollyhocks, larkspur, and cornflowers; in the hot rainy summer, petunias and zinnias, four o'clock and portulaca; then asters, Michaelmas daisies, salvia, and—last of all—chrysanthemums. New arrivals are always amazed at the way in which, one day, their courtyard may be entirely bare; and the next, full of flowers, trees and shrubs which seem to have been growing there for a long time. And all—to their incredulous delight—for a small fraction of the sum which the same florescent display would have cost them in their own country.

* * *

Before the Japanese occupation of Peking, one was able to buy a great variety of interesting, warped old rocks in Lung Fu Ssŭ's Flower Street: large ones for outdoor rockeries; smaller ones to be used in winter in the ancient Chinese way, set in a low stone tray of water, and surmounted by the green delicate froth of maidenhair ferns. Nowadays, however, they are scarce and expensive; for the Japanese residents are such admirers of rocks, both in their gardens and in their "tray landscapes," that they have bought up most of the available stones.

Adjoining the Street of the Flowers is an alley, still narrower, where dogs are sold. There are sometimes a score of these animals, tied by a rope or string to the wall, while the hawkers squat beside them. There are all kinds and mixtures of canine breeds, from the outright Chinese "wonks" — the bushy-coated, curly-tailed mongrels native to the North—to thoroughbred foreign dogs. Between the two extremes are many canine interminglings of strains. Some of the dogs stand erect, barking defiantly at shoppers; others lie wearily, listlessly on the ground. Some appear well fed; but others are almost starving. Though many a Peking resident has bought himself a beloved pet at the fair, the dog-sellers are not held in high repute, for their "wares" are often known to be stolen. Indeed, foreigners who have lost a dog of their own usually hurry to Lung Fu Ssŭ at bazaar time, to see if their pet is there—hoping to be able to buy him back.

* * *

One has to be in the mood to enjoy pushing through a crowd if one is to go into the main honeycombed precincts of the fair. Here, arranged in temporary alleys, and for the most part roofed with canvas awnings, are hundreds of little stalls. It is like a little city of tents, the rows endlessly intersecting. A great deal of the merchandise is cheap utilitarian manufactured goods, for the lower middle classes. Men, women, and children stroll along, staring, pricing, haggling. There are hideous tin washbasins ornamented with enameled flowers. There are long black wire hairpins; and little gay flowers or bats-of-happiness, made of bright red chenille, to tuck into the black chignon. There are great paper bird-kites, in season; and wooden diabolos for little boys to spin upon a string. There are packets of temple incense, and white paper lanterns to hang on a bicycle at night. There are piles of cotton piece-goods; and buttons made in Manchester or Osaka; and fans, and fly swats, and gaudy flowery teapots, and brass thimble-rings.

There are curios, too, in open-air courtyards within the temple compound. Not nearly so many as there were before the Japanese influx, when the foreign colony was larger and the city was thronged with hundreds of tourists. However, if one wishes, one may bargain for a little white jade butterfly to make into a brooch. Or an old dispatch box of red lacquered leather, to hold one's correspondence. Or one may even choose a dull blue porcelaneous bowl with flambées of purple which, the dealer blandly announces, is a relic of the Sung dynasty—perhaps.

Margaret M. Mackay

Turkey Is a Brown Land

Brown is the dominant color of Turkey. It is the olive brown of the fresh grass glistening after the spring downpour. It is the Algerian brown of the early summer after the sun races over the fields. It is the maroon of the parched grass at summer's end. The deep Caledonian brown it is of the granite of the Taurus range. It casts a shadow on the Anatolian plains from the terracotta rocks of the interior. It is the chestnut brown of the arid ranges around the great salt lake. It is the sienna brown of the stunted trees under the slate-gray sky of mid-winter. It is the henna of the overheated air reflected from the burning soil.

All this is framed in the brilliant turquoise green of the tropical weeds of the south, in the eye-smiting sulphate green of the storm-beaten northern forests, the subdued myrtle green of the Aegean coast, and the yew green of the mountain evergreens.

There is much more brown than green on nature's palette in Turkey, and even that green turns mostly brown when biting winds sweep across the Black Sea. These browns are not dull, but vibrant. The shades run into one another, forming arabesques, then climb skyward, only to be transfigured into purplish violet. The colors rise and fall as the sun climbs high and then descends. As the sun falls behind the ramparts of the nearest mountain range, a flaming orange sucks all the browns into its gigantic eddy. At nightfall the browns yield to a pitch black.—From "Turkey," by Emil Lengyel. (New York: Random House.)

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Q P-2

A Humming-Bird I Knew

Mrs. Humming-bird grew very tame, that summer. As I sat on the steps, she would get honey all round me. There was a flood of climbing nasturtiums near-by; I wondered if their honey could be as placid-colored as that from more mildly tinted flowers. About me she whizzed, now across my feet to get into a low-lying petunia, now in one wild whir across my face and up over the shed-roof, in the sudden conviction that there were blossoms even finer among the pumps and plantains, mowing-machines and agriculture, of the back yard. Beautiful, these swoops; almost too swift—even for thought. One's mind lumbered after her. In an instant back she would come (I could have told her there was nothing in that back yard) and—zizz!—at the convolvulus. A mass of that climbs by the ell door, blotting out the original occupant, a timid grape-vine—also one's dream of purple Amalfi-clusters dangling overhead; but when the convolvulus began poking out its exquisite, faintly tinted bells, one forgave this extinguishing exuberance; for a humming-bird adored those bells.

Her way with them was amusing; but distressing, too. We wondered why their lower petals were torn and scratched; and one day saw her at them. It was her claws! The throat of the convolvulus being just too long for her beak, she could not, with her utmost vivacity, hum herself in deep enough to reach the honey, so had to come to vulgar trampling and pushing—which, with those needle-claws, meant also tearing and scratching. But they were pale-gray-poetic little scratches after all; delicate tears; and whenever I saw—against the bright green of the vine—a pink blossom thus shredded, I had a vision of my little jeweled friend struggling and scrabbling; and there was pathos in the sight. The petunias however were shorter-necked, and showed no fairy slidings. As they blossomed more and more thickly, she grew tamer and tamer. I inspected every item of her, as she hummed before me; the thorn-like shine of her beak; the exact spot where she stowed each curled-up ball of a foot; the brace-points at the end of her very practical tail, and, most impudent of all, the very black-rimmed curve of her nearer eye-lid! One felt as if one ought to look away; but how little she minded.—From "Dipper Hill," by Anne Bosworth Greene. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

By Courtesy of the Amymay Studio, Pasadena, California, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Chinese": *A Ceramic by Suzi Singer*

The art of the ceramist has flourished in the United States in recent years. Pottery for household use, such as bowls, vases, and tableware, has been generously produced. Besides these utilitarian objects, ingenious decorative figures have been made by our ceramists. Somehow the softness of the material and its "co-operation" with fantasy has been productive of objects which are imaginative, graceful, and amusing. Animals and human forms have been shaped in strange, subtle, and witty ways, enhanced by color and glazes.

This group was one of three contributions from Suzi Singer shown in the handsome decorative arts display of the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco.

Mexican Empress

The Empress walked, rapt in that abstract concentration which so easily could be interpreted as haughtiness. Silent footmen cleared a sandalwood table in the loggia, bearing away candelabra, and épergnes filled with spiced fruits. In departing, the flickering candles cast an oblique glow upon the silverware that bore an imperial crest.

Beyond the loggia a gallant moon rode through the skies. Its radiance played on the crowns of Montezuma's giant cypresses which brushed the castle on the crag. It filled the sheltered patio with daytime brightness.

"The birds are fooled by it," thought Carlota.

Two gorgeous macaws preened their tinted feathers and swayed toward her as she passed. They chortled with a soft exultance, cocking wise heads the better to listen to the patter of the Empress's small feet. Rocking to and fro in a transport of rhythm, they danced on their perches to that patter. . . .

Moonlight lying like snow on the forest, and Aztec *guacamayas* dancing in her garden. . . .

She was beginning to get used to it. She was beginning to love this Mexico with its violence, its color, its deep underlying peace. Pagan and Biblical, Oriental and Homeric Mexico! One day she would go beyond loving, she would come to understanding it. Poets and dreamers went in search of such a place as this; a place where one walked under tulip trees, and where cities could be recognized by flower odors—the strong clove of Xochimilco's carnation pinks, the heliotrope of Tacybaya, and the jasmin of distant Monterrey. — From "Phantom Crown," by Bertita Harding. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Overcoming the Common Temptation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is easy for an individual to imagine that his trials and temptations are more difficult to overcome than those of his neighbor. However, the breaking down of this attitude of self-pity and personal humiliation often proves to be the first step out of a difficult situation.

In writing to the Christians at Corinth, Paul brought to their attention a very important fact in these words (I Corinthians 10:13): "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man." To the Christian Scientist, this statement means that every form of discord is simply a phase of the common belief in the reality of evil and matter. A study of the Bible becomes increasingly helpful when we recognize it to be a record of the progress of mankind out of this common delusion. Through spiritual inspiration Moses discovered the possibility of freedom in obedience to divine law. He voiced the law of God in these words (Exodus 20:3): "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." On pages 19 and 20 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Jesus urged the commandment, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me,' which may be rendered: Thou shalt have no belief of Life as mortal; thou shalt not know evil, for there is one Life,—even God, good."

In his effort to prove the saving power of obedience to God's law, Moses accompanied the children of Israel through the wilderness for forty years, patiently teaching them to worship God aright as Spirit, Mind.

When Christ Jesus entered upon his public ministry, he met the mortal belief in the reality and power of matter, overcoming temptations which assailed him during his forty days' fast in the wilderness. Did Jesus regard this argument of evil as something peculiar to his experience? By no means. He recognized it as the same temptation with which the patriarchs and prophets of old had struggled; and he profited by their demonstrations, as shown in the fact that in resisting the various phases of aggressive suggestion, he repeatedly used the simple words (Matthew 4:4), "It is written." He did not spend his efforts arguing with error. He gratefully accepted the inspirational experiences of those who had preceded him. Met in this positive and convincing manner, the devil, the one evil, the belief in the reality of matter, left him, and angels, defined by Mrs. Eddy, in part, as "spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect" (Science and Health, p. 581), came and ministered unto him.

Jesus treated discord as a false belief and dismissed it. Because he knew beyond the shadow of a doubt that sin and its effects were not the actualities of being, he could say of the blind man whom he healed (John 9:3), "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents." Even when his attitude was met with ridicule, he did not stop to argue over the apparent reality of evil, but presented the proof of the reality of good. In raising the daughter of Jairus, he said (Luke 8:52), "Weep not; she is not dead, but sleepeth." His auditors received this plain statement of spiritual fact with scorn. Following Jesus' definite words came their glorious confirmation. Fortunate, indeed, were those teachable ones who perceived that Jesus destroyed even death through his understanding of God and the reality of spiritual being.

Today no one need wander in the wilderness of temptation, troubled and confused by the seeming validity of inharmony and imperfection. To refuse the way of freedom demonstrated by the prophets, by Christ Jesus, and Christian Science would seem as foolish as refusing to allow a friend to remove handcuffs put on one while asleep.

It is important for mankind to recognize the common nature of the temptation because this knowledge opens thought to the possibility of a common or universal method of salvation. This method, as simple as it is profound, is outlined by Mrs. Eddy in these words (Science and Health, p. 495): "When the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought. Let neither fear nor doubt overshadow your clear sense and calm trust, that the recognition of life harmonious—as Life eternally is—can destroy any painful sense of, or belief in, that which Life is not."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Release

The night returns, and sets its sealing star
Upon the charter of our liberty.
By sunlight we must be just what we are—
By moonlight we are what we'd like to be.

M. B. B.

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Die menschliche Versuchung überwinden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Es kann sich einer leicht einbilden, daß seine Anfechtungen und Versuchungen schwerer zu überwinden seien als die seines Nächsten. Aber das Aufgeben dieser Haltung des Selbstbedauerns und persönlicher Demütigung ist oft der erste Schritt aus einer schwierigen Lage heraus.

In seinem ersten Briefe an die Christen zu Korinth wies Paulus auf eine sehr wichtige Tatsache hin, indem er schrieb (1. Kor. 10, 13): „Es hat euch noch keine denn menschliche Versuchung betreten". Für den Christlichen Wissenschafter bedeutet diese Erklärung, daß jede Form der Disharmonie einfach eine Erscheinungsform des allgemeinen Glaubens an die Wirklichkeit des Bösen und der Materie ist. Das Forschen in der Bibel wird immer hilfreicher, wenn wir erkennen, daß sie die Geschichte des Fortschritts der Menschheit aus dieser allgemeinen Verblendung heraus ist. Durch geistige Erleuchtung entdeckte Mose die Möglichkeit der Freiheit im Gehorsam gegen das göttliche Gesetz. Er verkündigte das Gesetz Gottes mit den Worten (2. Mose 20, 3): „Du sollst keine anderen Götter neben mir haben". Auf Seite 19 und 20 im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Jesus legte großen Nachdruck auf das Gebot: ‚Du sollst keine anderen Götter neben mir haben'; mit andern Worten: du sollst keine Annahme vom Leben als etwas Sterblichem haben; du sollst das Böse nicht kennen, denn es gibt nur ein Leben, nämlich Gott, das Gute".

In seinem Bestreben, die errettende Kraft des Gehorsams gegen Gottes Gesetz zu beweisen, begleitete Mose die Kinder Israel 40 Jahre lang durch die Wüste und lehrte sie geduldig Gott recht anbeten als den Geist, das Gemüt.

Als Christus Jesus sein öffentliches Wirken begann, meisterte er den sterblichen Glauben an die Wirklichkeit und die Macht der Materie, indem er die Versuchungen überwand, die ihn während seines 40tägigen Fastens in der Wüste bestürmten. Sah Jesus diesen Vorwand des Bösen als etwas an, was nur an ihn herantrat? Keineswegs. Er erkannte ihn als dieselbe Versuchung, mit der die Erzväter und die Propheten vor alters gerungen hatten; und er zog Nutzen aus ihren Erfahrungen, was daraus hervorgeht, daß er beim Zurückweisen der verschiedenen Erscheinungsformen angreifender Gedankenbeeinflussung wiederholt die einfachen Worte gebrauchte (Matth. 4, 4): „Es steht geschrieben". Er vergeudete keine Bemühung damit, daß er sich mit dem Irrtum auseinandersetzte. Dankbar nahm er die inspirierenden Erfahrungen derer an, die vor ihm gewesen waren. In dieser bestimmten und überzeugenden Weise abgewiesen, verließ ihn der Teufel—das eine Böse, der Glaube an die Wirklichkeit der Materie—und Engel, die Mrs. Eddy erklärt als „geistige Eingebungen, die rein und vollkommen sind" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 581), traten zu ihm und dienten ihm.

Jesus behandelte Disharmonie als falsche Annahme und verwarf sie. Weil er ohne den geringsten Zweifel wußte, daß Sünde und ihre Wirkungen nicht die Tatsächlichkeiten des Seins sind, konnte er von dem Blindgeborenen, den er heilte, sagen (Joh. 9, 3): „Es hat weder dieser gesündigt noch seine Eltern". Selbst wenn seine Haltung verhöhnt wurde, ließ er sich nicht darauf ein, über die Scheinwirklichkeit des Bösen zu streiten, sondern bot den Beweis der Wirklichkeit des Guten dar. Bei der Auferweckung der Tochter des Jairus sagte er (Luk. 8, 52): „Weinet nicht; sie ist nicht gestorben, sondern sie schläft". Seine Zuhörer verlachten diese einfache Festellung geistiger Tatsache. Den bestimmten Worten Jesu folgte deren herrliche Bestätigung. Glücklich in der Tat waren die Gelehrigen, die wahrnahmen, daß Jesus sogar den Tod durch sein Verständnis Gottes und der Wirklichkeit des geistigen Seins zerstörte.

Heute braucht niemand durch die scheinbare Triftigkeit der Disharmonie und Unvollkommenheit beunruhigt und verwirrt in der Wüste der Versuchung zu wandern. Den von den Propheten, von Christus Jesus und der Christlichen Wissenschaft gewiesenen Weg der Freiheit ablehnen, wäre so töricht, wie seinen Freunden zu verwehren, die Handschellen zu entfernen, die einem im Schlafe angelegt worden sind.

Es ist wichtig, daß die Menschheit erkennt, daß die Versuchung allgemein ist, weil diese Erkenntnis dem Denken die Möglichkeit eines gemeinsamen oder allgemeinen Erlösungsverfahrens eröffnet. Dieses ebenso einfache wie tiefgründige Verfahren schildert Mrs. Eddy mit den Worten (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 495): „Wenn die Trugvorstellung der Krankheit oder der Sünde dich in Versuchung führt, dann klammere dich fest an Gott und Seine Idee. Laß nichts als Sein Gleichnis in deinen Gedanken weilen. Laß weder Furcht noch Zweifel deinen klaren Sinn und dein ruhiges Vertrauen trüben, daß die Erkenntnis des harmonischen Lebens—wie das Leben ewiglich ist—jeden schmerzvollen Sinn oder jede Annahme von dem, was das Leben nicht ist, zu zerstören vermag".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Auftrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Poppies

There poppies were strewn,
Great golden suns
Brought to earth by rain.

They lay,
So fragile of stem,
So sturdy of color,
So clinging in memory.

Poppies—
Like great silken suns
Washed to earth by rain!

Helen McGaughey

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Intimate Message: Washington

Hitler's Peace Offensive ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

As was to be expected, Hitler's peace offensive is well under way in the wake of his attack on Russia.

Up on Capitol Hill Congressmen and Senators who find their ideological home in isolationism, or who have repressed yearnings for some fascist system of government in this country, are passing around a new "Peace Plan." There is much "hush" about it and they won't tell its terms outside their own group or those they think they can influence, but of course it's just the same old stuff based on the propaganda line that Hitler has no aggressive intentions against the United States—as he personally told John Cudahy not so long ago.

Of course the "Peace Plan" isn't worth the paper it's written on for the simple reason that Adolf Hitler, as he quite frankly stated in his own announcement of war with Russia, is doing so as a preliminary for another attack on England. Hitler's public statements are always worth reading and reading carefully. He often either tells the truth rather boldly, or leaves it so blatantly unsaid that it stands out for its omission.

In this instance he told an important part of the truth. He said that he couldn't attack England with safety as long as Russia was an uncertain military factor forcing him to keep many of his best divisions on the "Eastern Front." In other words Britain's magnificent resistance coupled with increasing American aid had made the conquest of England something Hitler had some doubts about. He couldn't tackle it with any possible enemies in his rear. He had to conquer Russia first.

Why Hitler Chose to Fight

But there is another angle to it which anyone familiar with Hitler's methods could have anticipated in advance. The facts beginning to come through about the background of the affair show that Hitler could have had Russia without military conquest. He chose to do it by force. Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador, was so convinced of Stalin's readiness to capitulate to a German ultimatum that he got out of Russia before the deadline. Japanese diplomacy was stunned, not by the German double-cross, but by the war. They had been assured that Russia would capitulate to an ultimatum, and they had of course assumed that there would be an ultimatum.

Actually, there never was an ultimatum. Hitler simply ordered his armies to march into Russia. Stalin never had a chance to capitulate, as he was quite ready to do according to the most reliable information available in both diplomatic and State Department quarters here.

The answer is obvious now when you look at the advertisements the "America First Committee" is running this week end. If Hitler had chosen to take Russia peaceably it would still have looked to the outside world like an alliance between Naziism and Communism. Only by ordering in his armies could Hitler establish a foundation for the contention that he had again donned the armor of a crusader against Communism. Hitler obviously wanted very much to be able to appear in that role. It was a risky move. The Russian Army may prove better than the outside world expects—which wouldn't be very hard since no military man we can find in Washington gives them more than three months. Napoleon's precedent must have given Berlin some uneasy sensations on the opening day. It meant losing valuable time in the West and giving Britain a breathing spell.

Needed Crusader Costume

Hitler would never have accepted these risks and granted Britain this breathing spell without a very good reason. He had good reason. He desperately needed the costume of a crusader against Communism to stave off American intervention. From the immediate military point of view he would have been just as well off to have taken Russia peaceably. But that would not have provided the isolationist element in America with a slogan and an argument. And without a good slogan or good argument they were losing ground very rapidly. It was worth gambling, for if he could revive the isolationist and pro-Fascist element here into a strong united team he thought he might keep America out of the war during the next phase of direct attack on Britain.

The way was paved with the Cudahy interview at Berchtesgaden. Then Hitler ordered his armies into Russia and his propagandists got busy with the argument that this was a "crusade" against Communism. Simultaneously peace plans were pushed out into Congressional circles here. The America First Committee jumped at the opportunity with an advertisement entitled "No Red Allies for the U. S." Even the careful, objective Foreign Policy Association slipped into labelling its latest bulletin "Hitler Resumes Crusade on Communism." Of course that is exactly the headline Hitler was playing for when he ordered his armies to march.

The game is perfectly obvious. It only remains to be seen whether the American people will see through it or fall for it. If they fall for it Hitler will have won his biggest battle of the year for the result would be to leave Britain less protected and ultimately German troops and airplanes just exactly 30 miles from the American frontier in the Pacific.

Memo from Europe: London

On the Conduct of the War ..... ***By Peter Lyne***

Prime Minister Churchill's announcement in the House of Commons this week that Dominion Premiers would not be able to leave home this summer to attend the Empire conference in London suggests that the question of an Empire War Cabinet or Council is also in abeyance for the time being.

On the other hand there is growing evidence of the important urgency attached here to three factors which are held vital for victory. They are:

1. That the Dominions be more directly represented in the War Cabinet.
2. That Mr. Churchill be relieved of a part of the immense burden he is now carrying.
3. That Mr. Churchill needs the closest cooperation of statesmen of the caliber of Gen. Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, and Mr. Robert G. Menzies of Australia to develop and carry on war-winning strategy.

The Commons debates on British reverses in Greece and Crete both served to reaffirm confidence in Mr. Churchill as the Empire's great wartime leader. But at the same time they failed to remove some anxiety that Mr. Churchill alone cannot win the war.

The Prime Minister continues to stand out head and shoulders above his colleagues in the British War Cabinet by reason of his foresight, courage and matchless powers of leadership. The question which necessarily remains unanswered is whether he has a plan which will bring victory.

Overwhelming Force of Bombers

The basis of Churchill strategy, I have learned, is to blast Germany with an overwhelming force of bombers. It was hoped to achieve this early next spring, but it is recognized that the Allied air strength may not be equal to the task at such an early date. Meanwhile the Allied purpose, Mr. Churchill is said to contend, should be to hold on desperately in every other sphere of the war.

Mr. Churchill is said to be completely confident in this plan to win the war and asks full support and as little deviation as possible on other issues.

That is why he finds "post-mortems" on each phase of the war, like those on the Greek and Crete reverses, irksome. Parliament on the other hand deems them vital to satisfy itself that the maximum war effort is being exerted and the best possible strategy employed.

The British public, though solidly behind Mr. Churchill, has experienced increasing uneasiness with each major military setback. Both Parliament and the press are fully aware that some members of the War Cabinet are lightweights compared with the Premier, and that in any case several of them have departmental duties which keep them from giving full time to a broad war policy. Mr. Churchill himself, it is claimed, in his capacity as Premier and as Minister of Defense is acting both as judge and advocate.

Mr. Churchill at the moment is thus in a position where some of his colleagues are too busy with their own departments, while others are no match for their leader's brilliance.

They haven't the capacity for a far-sighted and acute analysis of strategy with which Smuts, Milner, and Carson assisted Premier Lloyd George in the World War.

And so there is a feeling here that there would be still greater confidence in Allied policy if Mr. Churchill had some bigger men at his side. Moreover this view is known to be shared by sections of opinion in the Dominions.

Look to the Empire

Members of Parliament of all the major political parties have urged in Parliament that men like General Smuts and Mr. Menzies be included in an Empire War Cabinet.

The Times, of London, in calling for "a rapid and constructive investigation of the present conduct of the war and of allocation of the war output of the United States as well as of the Empire" also supports a reconstitution of the War Cabinet. It adds significantly: "The Empire has never lacked for quality."

As to the practicability of Dominion leaders attending an Imperial conference or entering the War Cabinet, the difficulties are fully recognized. But the view persists, nevertheless, that barriers could be surmounted once the supreme importance of such a move was agreed upon and a decision taken. The problem was met in the World War when air travel was in its infancy. Moreover the fundamental point is being stressed that democracy—even in war—is men, not one man.

North, South, East, West:

Fundamental Justice ..... ***By Frank L. Perrin***

Not without reason, as even the more conservative observers and students insist, deep concern has been felt in the United States in recent years because of changes in complexion and personnel which have affected the course. The white light was thrown on the highest court by the effort of President Roosevelt, happily fruitless, to gain an advantage for his extravagant governmental policies by greatly increasing that court's personnel.

Now it is quite generally insisted that what could not be accomplished by the method proposed has, because of the operation of time, actually come to pass. The President has, with a single exception, named to the high court, or has promoted, those assumed to share many of his views in matters of legislation designed to insure centralized control of industry, capital, and labor. The exception, of course, was the elevation of Mr. Justice Stone, a Republican and a Conservative, to the high office of Chief Justice.

But as the course of events is viewed it is discovered that since the first outburst of executive resentment after the defeat of the court-packing bill, made possible by Democratic Senators and Representatives, which prompted the then unpopular appointment of the incumbent Mr. Justice Black, the President has been more considerate of public opinion in filling recurring vacancies. There was, of course, no wild acclaim when the robes of judicial office were bestowed upon Attorney General Frank Murphy. Critics whose credibility has never been absolutely established said that Mr. Murphy had never tried a case in court or seen service as judge of any lower tribunal.

Alarmists who could see nothing but danger ahead, and the eventual disruption of the Supreme Court if the President's policies were longer continued, deplored and denounced the appointment of Felix Frankfurter, an acknowledged New Deal adviser and counselor, to a seat upon the Bench with Charles Evans Hughes and his seven associates. We were all told, and many believed, that the end sought by previous unsuccessful means had been gained by the course of unavoidable events.

Recently two more appointments have been announced, to be considered and confirmed in due order. In personnel, therefore, the entire complexion has been altered within the last four years or a little more. The question, naturally, is what, eventually, do these changes portend or threaten. It would be reassuring to believe, as many patriotic, loyal, conservative and unprejudiced observers and students are convinced, that the threatened or supposed dangers to constitutional government do not, in fact, exist. In the States, severally, and in the Nation as a whole, the people of the United States have endured, outgrown, and survived many and divers factional and political abuses, and have frequently purged themselves from the effects of noxious and distasteful cure-all economic concoctions. As a family we have, in the main, proved ourselves to be immune from such projected or implanted heresies.

The realization of this immunity comes from the acknowledgment of the basic truth that justice and right are fundamental. It is the perception of this grand verity that gives courage at times like the present and confirms the champions of freedom and true democracy in the purpose to go forward with a single purpose.

Even in the days and months when the fear that the basic structure of American democracy might be shaken and weakened by the intemperate zeal of powerful factional elements within, the conviction was here expressed that no man called, even in spite, to the highest court in the land could pervert his great office to the advancing of selfish purposes. It is submitted here that such simple faith was not misplaced. There are standards, even human standards, that are impregnable.

All this, in the matter being considered, may be summed up to the inevitable conclusion that in the final analysis the judge upon the bench, if honest, must render decisions in accordance with the law and the truth. The judges do not enact laws. They do not change or amend them. They can only construe and apply them.

Economic, doctrinal, and factional theories have their brief season and are forgotten, finally. The fundamentals remain.

Typical Depression Town Becomes Boom Town

By a Staff Photographer

The Hum of Industry Tells the Story of Fall River's Recovery

A. W. Jenness, Regional Co-ordinator of Industrial Defense, points out the throbbing Fall River scene to Frank D[illegible], Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Quickened by $8,000,000 worth of defense contracts which brought the world's largest plant for production of machine gun cartridge clips to the City, set textile mills to spinning miles of thread for Army use, and turned at least one plant to making Army campaign hats, Fall River's new prosperity is reflected in the hustle and bustle along Main Street and in the smile of busy mill workers.

Town that touched the depths of depression now booming—Wheels humming as defense orders build up pay rolls—Atmosphere of shopping area gives evidence of quick transformation.

By John Bond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 28—Once the cotton manufacturing center of the world—later a depression town left stark and helpless by the flight of its mainstay industry—this great industrial city of southern Massachusetts has now become a boom town. It is typical of scores of such towns throughout New England where the strong leaven of defense spending is doing its work.

Only a few gaunt, windowless skeletons of formerly humming textile mills remain to tell of Fall River's tragic days.

Along the windswept shores of Mt. Hope Bay, up the steep slopes leading to Main Street, and on into the far reaches of the city millions of wheels, many of them long silent, are turning and singing a song of better times.

And the signs of Fall River's new vibrancy are legion.

Better times can be sensed in the snap and go of traffic along North and South Main Street. It is evidenced in the gait of pedestrians in the shopping district who no longer gaze wistfully into store windows at things they cannot afford to buy. It is seen in the dwindling numbers calling at the drab red brick building in back of City Hall where is housed the municipal Welfare Board.

And it is best seen in the smiling faces of thousands of workers who know that this Saturday, and next Saturday, and for many Saturdays to come there'll be a pay envelope.

According to Frank Dunham, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, $8,000,000 in defense contracts has had more than a salutary effect on this one time famous industrial center.

"And that's only in primary contracts," the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce hastily adds. "We have no way of knowing how many thousands of dollars of defense contracts have been placed here through subcontracts."

Not included in the $8,000,000 figure, Mr. Dunham explains, are contracts held by the Firestone Rubber and Latex Plant for machine gun cartridge clips estimated at about $4,000,000.

Largest Cartridge Plant

The huge Firestone plant on Ferry Street at the edge of the Bay is said to be the largest in the world manufacturing machine gun cartridge clips. In addition the plant is making rubber nose pieces for gas masks and assembling the finished product. Production figures are confidential, but it can be said that 2,600 employees are keeping the vast factory going around the clock five days a week.

Fall River is still fundamentally a textile town. Several of its large spinning mills are turning out millions of yards of special thread for Government use—all the way from uniform to airplane fabrics.

Other defense contract products pouring out of the city are service hats, mosquito netting, trunk lockers, and mackinaw coats.

Nor has the peak been reached in Fall River's ability to absorb defense contracts.

A. W. Jenness, Regional Coordinator of Industrial Defense in the Fall River area, has reported that 1,500,000 additional square feet of floor space are immediately available. This figure, compared to the 9,000,000 square feet of idle floor space in the grim days of 1932, gives graphic testimony to the extent of the City's recovery.

Negotiations are under way at the moment to bring additional defense business to Fall River.

There is immediate prospect of a large out-of-state arms company taking over 300,000 square feet of floor space in a long-idle mill taken by the city for taxes. If negotiations are completed it is expected there will be jobs for 2500 more workers in the production of machine guns and rifles.

Best Feature

Best feature, Fall River officials tell you, is that the town's newfound prosperity is based on something more than defense orders. The real pickup began as far back as 1937, when Mr. and Mrs. America began to wear cotton again, and Fall River's spindles were turning night and day to meet the demand.

Chamber of Commerce figures disclose that industrial pay rolls in the city are running about $200,000 a week above last year. In April total industrial pay roll was $3,350,914 as against $2,459,895 in 1940.

There are about 30,000 industrial workers now employed in Fall River, an increase of between 7,000 and 8,000 over recent years, and the effect of this jump in employment is vividly shown in the sharply reduced relief rolls.

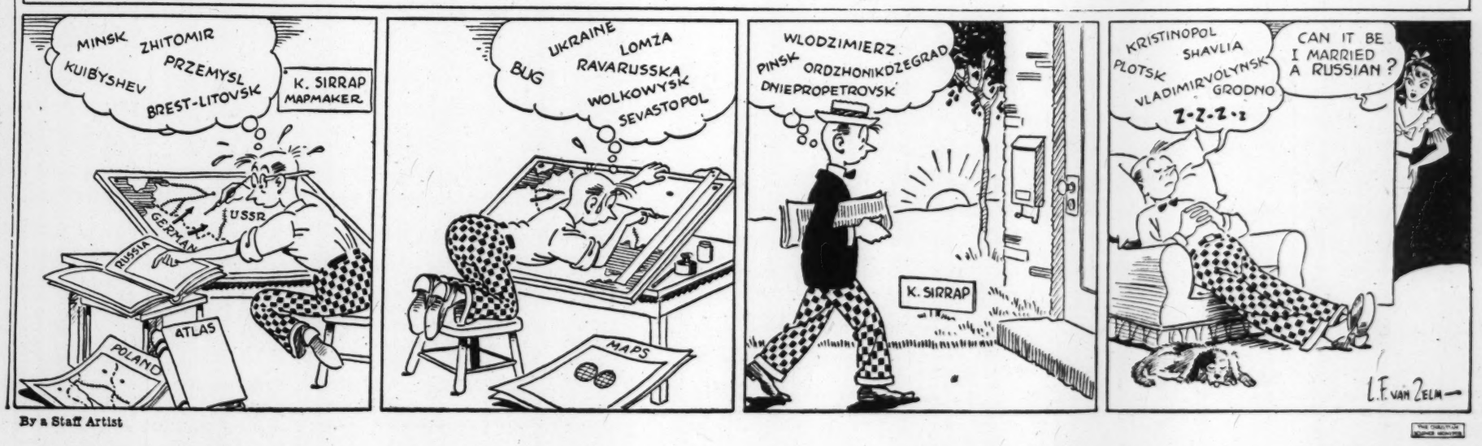
Relief Down Four Fifths

In 1932 5,000 families, or about 25 per cent of the City's population, were on relief. Today there are less than 1,000 families finding it necessary to turn to the city for assistance.

The retail store people along Fall River's Rialto are wearing broad smiles these days. Hit hard by the shrinking pay envelopes of other years, these local businessmen—large and small—say with one voice, "Business is good—collections fine."

Extent of the retail store people's joy can be grasped by Federal Government figures showing a rise in retail sales in Fall River from $31,271,000 in 1935 to $40,480,000 in 1939.

In its earlier boom period Fall River flew high. This time, City officials imply, it's going to keep its feet on the ground.



By a Staff Artist

U. of Southern California Annexes Seventh Successive National Collegiate Title

Professional Trail-Blazers

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fame is fleeting. That ancient adage is particularly applicable to the case of John J. McDermott when it comes to a discussion of who belongs in the American Golf Hall of Fame. One of the spectators at this year's Goodall professional round-robin was this same Johnny McDermott, who tied for the national open championship in 1910, losing to Alex Smith in the play-off, and then went on to win the open in 1911, after a play-off and the open of 1912 without any extra round. The story goes that some one took him up and introduced him to Gene Sarazen, who acknowledged his presence with a curt "How-are-you-Johnny," and then resumed his conversation with some friend or acquaintance.

From my point of view, Johnny McDermott merited a full measure of attention from Gene Sarazen or any other top-notch American-born, American-bred professional in that Goodall field, for he it was who created a new era in American golf, the era which, with but few interruptions in the last 30 years, has proven the superiority of American-born professionals over their Scotch and English cousins, who until McDermott's time had ruled the roost here and abroad.

Had Played Second Fiddle

Up to McDermitt's time the American-born golfers had played second fiddle to the Scotch and English. Under his example and stimulus the Americans made such rapid headway that by 1917, when a big war-fund team match was staged at the Siwanoy Country Club, Rye, N. Y., comprising one team of "Homebreds," as the American-born were called; one of Scotch, one of English and one of amateurs, the "Homebreds" won by so substantial a margin that my own comment at the time read:

"One point demonstrated conclusively was that the homebred professionals are too strong, as a group of 12, for any group of either Scotch or English professionals. The better match, next year, would be to have a group of 12 homebreds play a combination group of 12 foreign-born professionals."

McDermott was not a member of the 1917 homebred team. He had withdrawn from golf competition before that, though still in his prime. Yet it cannot be denied that he was the pioneer of American professional supremacy. His initial appearance in a national open, 1909, saw him way down in the ruck. The very next year he tied for the title, with Alex and Macdonald Smith. The following year he won after a play-off, and in 1912 he won his second title. He was of the Hagen type, supremely confident. Before the final round at Buffalo in 1912 he joined Mike Brady, Tom McNamara and others in the title running, on the practice tee, and said to them, "Go ahead and get some practice, but I'll tell you, now, that you're playing for second monty." Then he went out and scored a winning 71.

American Golf Hall of Fame

Had Everything

McDermott had everything, which means all the shots and the confidence. He was great with the mashie, with all the irons, for that matter. In the annual open tournament at Shawnee in 1913, shortly before the famous event which Francis Ouimet won at Brookline, McDermott was five strokes behind Alex Smith going into the third round, with Harry Vardon and Ted Ray among the other trailers. When the 72 holes were completed, McDermott was winner with 293, Alex Smith second with 301.

The great Harry Vardon, six times winner of the British open, made no hesitancy in declaring McDermott "a great golfer and a dangerous competitor for any man in the world."

That same year 1913, McDermott won the Western open by seven strokes. He was disappointing into the national open that year, for a variey of causes, though he did tie for eighth place. In 1912 he played in the British open and had a disastrous first round of 91, but when he, Mike Brady and Tom McNamara went abroad in 1913, he tied for fifth and one British comment of that time went: "It is an open secret that the leading British pros regarded him as a serious competitor, and few of them would be anxious to play him a set match for a large stake."

In a previous article on the Hall of Fame I said I would include the three Smith brothers, Alex, Willie and Macdonald, in my list of selections, as representing the greatest family trio in the history of golf. After the same fashion I would include Johnny McDermott, Mike Brady and Tom McNamara, as a group, as the trail-blaizers of American professional golf supremacy. They were of pretty much the same age, all great performers and they stimulated and inspired the younger set of pro-minded Americans just as Francis Ouimet injected new life in the game as a whole by his performance at Brookline in 1913.

"Thing of Beauty"

Mike Brady, whose swing in his palmy days was to me, as an observer, a thing of beauty and a joy forever, might well have been a national open champion at least three times. At Brae-Burn, in 1919, he led Walter Hagen five strokes going into the final round, but paid so much attention to what Hagen and Jock Hutchinson were doing that he forgot to play his own shots. He and Hagen tied and Brady lost in the play-off, just as he had lost to McDermott in 1911 in an earlier play-off.

In national open championships from 1906 to 1932 Brady tied for the title twice, and finished in the first 10 nine times. He won the Western open in 1922 by the extraordinary margin of 10 strokes. He won the Metropolitan open as late as 1924 and in the national open of 1925 he finished seventh. He won the Massachusetts open in 1914, 1916 and 1923. Few men in the game have registered as many deuces on par-5 holes, some of them over 500 yards long. But Brady's highlight on holing out with some other club than a putter was at Sianconsett, down on Cape Cod, on Labor Day of 1917, when he registered an ace on the 169-yard seventh in one round and another ace at the 145-yard thirteenth the same day.

Tom McNamara's record was neither as long nor as brilliant as Brady's, but he also had many scintillating competitive achievements. He and Brady were cronies, boyhood playmates and both were at different times professionals at Wollaston. McNamara's best chance to win the national open was 1909 at Englewood, N. J., when he led going into the final round, but was partially overcome by the terrific heat and finished second. He was second to Jerome Travers in the national open of 1915. He tied for third in 1919 at Brae-Burn.

It was Brady and McNamara who broke up the Ross family monopoly on the Massachusetts open title. From 1905 through 1912 that title went to Alex and Donald Ross, Alex six times, Donald twice. Then the two homebred upstarts took hold so effectually at Brae-Burn in 1913 that they tied for the title, McNamara with a brilliant pull-up in the fourth round and then another brilliant display to beat his crony, Brady, who won it the next year.

By all odds, I would have the great homebred trio of McDermott, Brady and McNamara side by side in the famous Hall, as American professional trail-blazers.

Giants Follow Week-End Games

Even though the Brooklyn Dodgers have completely dominated their eastern rivals—the Braves, Phillies and Giants—to date, some observers are unwilling to accept this as a permanent 1941 pace for the Ebbets Field. It is pointed out that seventh and eighth place outfits like the Braves and Phillies will get better as the season progresses, and may hand the Brooks some costly setbacks through August and September. Ball players think the so-called percentage figures prominently in their day-to-day labors, and on this basis the lower clubs can be expected to be more troublesome to Durocher in the second half of the schedule.

On Monday the Braves open a four-game series with the New York Giants at Allston. The card brings together the two for singles Monday and Tuesday, and a double-header on Wednesday. Casey Stengel has had almost as much trouble with Bill Terry this spring as he has with Durocher. The Giants have taken six of their seven meetings with the locals.

The Red Sox play a single game at Griffith Stadium, Washington, this afternoon and tomorrow move to Philadelphia for a twin bill with the Athletics. Monday is an open date on the calendar, but on Tuesday they begin a crucial series at Yankee Stadium.

Sport Siftings

The Boston Red Sox will play a soldiers' baseball team representing Camp Edwards in Brockton on July 8 . . . Hugh Mulcahy, formerly of the Philadelphia Phillies, may do the pitching against the Sox . . . Proceeds of the game will go to aid families of men who were victims in the Brockton fire last winter . . . The Greenwich, Conn., draft board announces that it had transferred Dick Chapman, national amateur golf champion, to the jurisdiction of the Montgomery, Ala., board upon the request of the southern group . . . Chapman is now serving as a civilian physical instructor at Maxwell Field, Montgomery.

Free-swinging Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox continues to set opposing pitchers back on their heels . . . His batting average today was .411, the best in the major leagues . . . Pete Reiser of the Brooklyn Dodgers, here in Boston for the week end, still leads the National League with .356 . . . No fewer than five American League hitters top that figure. They are, besides Williams: Heath of Cleveland (.377); Cullenbine of St. Louis (.360); Travis of Washington (.359) and Mullin of Detroit (.357).

Maine Junior Golf

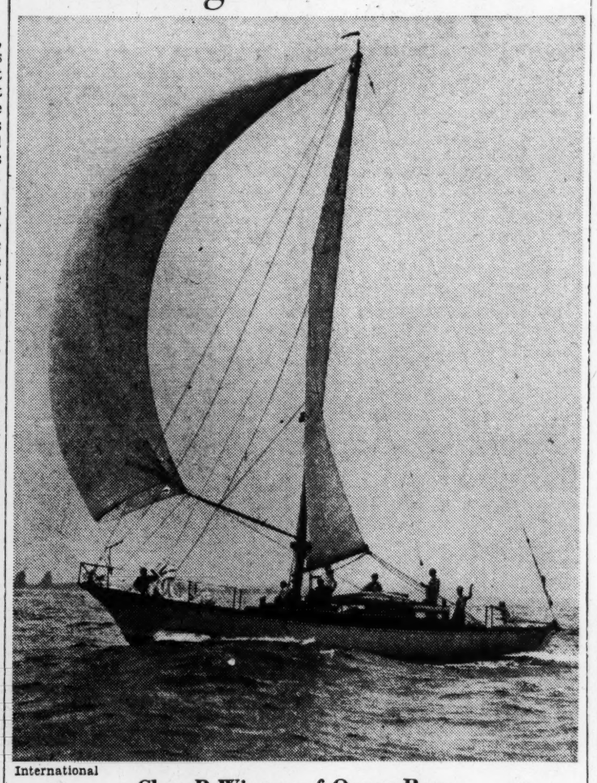
PORTLAND, Maine, June 28 (AP)—Walter Reed, Jr., University of Maine sophomore, won the Maine junior golf championship today by defeating Titlist Ray Lebel, 18-year-old Lewiston bank employee to whom Reed was runner-up in the same event last year. The score was 1 up.

New England League

Results June 27

Manchester 9, Quincy 0
Lynn 16, Pawtucket 6
Woonsocket 8, Fall River 7

Crossing the Finish Line



International

Class B Winner of Ocean Race

The sloop Revonoc, Class B entry of Harvey Conover of Larchmont, N. Y., shown crossing the finish line a winner in the Storm Trysail Club-Hampton Yacht Club ocean race at Hampton, Va. The Revonoc, first boat of the fleet to finish, completed the 347-nautical-mile course assigned to Class B craft in 68h. 6m. 50s.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

U. S. Intercollegiate Golf

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Two youths battled over the 36-hole route today in the finals of the 44th National intercollegiate golf championship, one attempting to add the title to his Pacific coast intercollegiate crown, the other trying to disprove that old adage that the medalist never wins.

The survivors of yesterday's semifinals matches—both extra-hole affairs for the first time in a major tournament's history—were Ray Brownell, 6ft. 3in. Stanford sophomore, and Earl Stewart, 150-pound junior from Louisiana State, who copped the qualifying medal with 142, two under even figures.

Brownell was six over par in the semifinals as he traveled 40 holes before ousting Danny Carmichael, Columbus youth who graduated a few days ago from Princeton, while Stewart was six over par for the 38 holes he needed to eliminate Otto Greiner, Baltimore University's ace.

A comparison of the cards of the two finalists showed that, had they been opponents yesterday, they too would have been all square at the end of the regulation 36 holes, so a close finals competition was in prospect for today.

Tournament officials declared that never before, to their knowledge, had two semifinals matches gone into extra holes.

Intercollegiate Tennis

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Midshipman Joe Hunt is back where he left off last year in his fight for the National intercollegiate tennis championship.

The nation's fourth-ranked star faced Southern California's Ted Olewine today in finals of the 57th annual classic and ruled a heavy favorite to succeed Don McNeill, Kenyon College graduate who beat him in the 1940 title match.

Hunt, top-seeded in the tourney, reached the finals by upsetting Joe Davis of Vanderbilt, diminutive shotmaker who had eliminated two other ranked players before meeting his match. The score was 6—3, 8—6, 8—6 for the 1-hour-and-45-minute duel at Merion Cricket Club yesterday.

Ruth-Cobb Golf

NEW YORK—Those two rugged individualists, Ty Cobb and Babe Ruth, rested on their laurels today and with some apprehension vaguely contemplated the distant future when they will meet for a third time to determine which is the better golfer.

Right now the score is tied at one victory each over the 18-hole route. Cobb won on a Greater Boston course Wednesday, 3 and 2, and in an extra-inning match over the Fresh Meadow course here yesterday the Bambino triumphed, 1 up in 19 holes.

The proceeds of the match went to the United Service Organization Fund. Tentative plans call for a rubber match to be played in Detroit later, probably much later, in the summer.

Schoolboy Golf

GREENWICH, Conn.—Bob Edwards of the Brunswick School, who specializes in putts long enough to make a pro sit up and notice, and Bill Campbell of Exeter met today in the 36-hole final to decide the Eastern interscholastic golf championship at the Greenwich Country Club.

Edwards, a Greenwich resident, eliminated Earle Skinker of Devitt Prep, Washington, in the semifinals yesterday by holing a 35-foot putt on the 18th green for a 1-up victory.

Campbell trimmed Horace Cook of Lawrenceville, 3 and 2, in the other semifinal after leading all the way.

Eastern Archery

STORRS, Conn.—Carl J. Weese of Newark, N. J., and Harold Potts of Moorestown, N. J., who draw the truest clothyard shafts on the Atlantic coast, shared the East's two major archery titles today as the Eastern Archery Association's annual tournament went into its final day on the University of Connecticut campus.

Weese won one of the pair of major titles yesterday when he scored 1,359 points on 179 hits to take the American Round championship. Potts, who took the other big title—the York Round—on Thursday, was second with 1,324 points on 180 target hits. Third place went to Henry W. Schreiber of Arlington, Mass., with 179—1,275.

Ree Dillinger of Summit, N. J., set two new records in winning the Women's Double and Single American Rounds with respective scores of 178—1,248 and 90—656. Ann Weber of Bloomfield, N. J., holder of the previous records, was runner-up in both events with scores of 180—1,246 and 90—655.

Team and minor individual championships will be decided today.

Wes Ferrell Speaking

LEAKSVILLE, N. C.—Wesley Cheek Ferrell, the gentleman from Greensboro who once was fond of blasting big league managers, says it's all a mistake. Managers are "human" after all.

The change? Well, Wes is on the other side of the fence now, piloting the Leaksville-Spray-Draper team—better known as the tri-city triplets—in the Class-D Bi-State League.

Dad Wanted Him to Play

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Fifteen-year-old Bobby Mills, whose daddy says he's been playing golf "since he shed his rompers," held the Knoxville City golf championship today—winner over five veteran linksmen and a tough Holston Hills course.

Bobby, a 114-pound high school freshman who prefers movies to golf, beat Zeno Brown 2 and 1 in yesterday's final—because dad wanted him to play.

N. E. Qualifiers

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Arch Neumann of New Britain, three-times city champion, yesterday posted 70-73—143, three over par, to lead five qualifiers from New England into the National public links golf tournament at Spokane, Wash., July 14-19.

The others who qualified were Gerald Anderson, Worcester, Mass., 73-74—147; Lou Duncan, Meriden, 78-75—153; John Mallaghan, Providence, R. I., 75-83—158; John Guzawckas, New Britain, 76-82—158.

Did You Know?

Pete Schneider of the old Vernon Club of the Pacific Coast League, once hit five home runs and a double in one game.

Aquacade Program

Following are the list of events for June 29 at 2:30 p. m., at Commonwealth Pier, sponsored by the National Maritime Day Committee, Inc., in conjunction with the Boston Swimming Association:

Open Events for Women

1. 100 meters freestyle.
2. 100 meters backstroke.
3. 100 meters breaststroke.
4. 220 meters freestyle.

Open Events for Men

5. 100 meters breaststroke.
6. 200 meters freestyle.
7. 100 meters backstroke.
8. Water ballet by members of Boston Swimming Association.
9. Invitation fancy diving.
10. Fancy swimming by members of Boston Swimming Association.
11. Comedy diving and novelty swimming by the foremost exponents in New England.
12. Canoe tilting.
13. 50 meters freestyle for service men.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

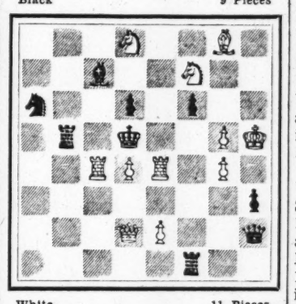
June 28, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2261

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

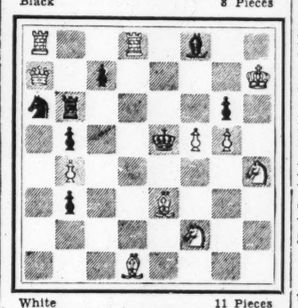
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Informal Tourney, July-December, 1932. The Western Morning News and Daily Gazette. The last of the present series of problems by the well-known composer, presented through the kind cooperation of E. W. Allen.)

Problem No. 2262

By H. C. Mowry

Black 8 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Boston Transcript, Jan. 31, 1933. Called by John F. Barry, "Almost a masterpiece." This was strong praise from a most discriminating critic.)

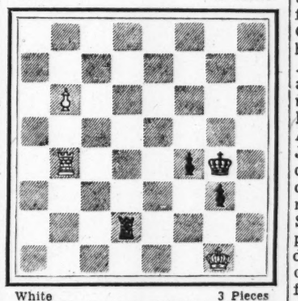
Solutions to Problems

No. 2259. Kt-K3
No. 2260. 1. P-B6 threatens
2. R-K8ch
1. ——— Q-K2ch
2. P-Kt5ch

End-Game No. 568. Black wins: 1 . . . P-Q6 (Black); 2 PxR, P-B5; 3 R-B3, P-Q7; 4 R-B, P-B8; 5 R-Q, K-K2; 6 P-R4, P-B7; 7 RxP, P-B8(Q) and wins.

End-Game No. 569

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

After Black plays K-Kt4 and White P-Kt7, Black to play and win.

(Kostitsch-Retl, Goteborg, 1920.)

St. Louis Open Chess Tournament

Dates: July 17-27, 1941.
Place: DeSoto Hotel (air-conditioned).
Entry Fee: $10, of which at least $4 will be returned if schedule is completed and no prize won. Each player who also receives a year's membership in the United States Chess Federation (usual charge $1) and the tournament book either for last year or this, as he prefers.
Ladies' Tournament: Entry fee in this event is $5. Games will probably be scheduled only in the evenings. The winner will receive a beautiful trophy.
Time of Play: The main tournament games will be played in the afternoons and evenings.
Organization: Players will be divided into sections of about eight players with two seeded players in each. Results in the preliminary sections will determine the placing of the players in the final sections (Masters, A Consolation, B Consolation, etc). Thus all players will play straight through the tournament.
Prizes: First prize will be at least $200. Suitable prizes will be awarded in each final section. Players of all skills are welcome and will have good chances of winning some prize money.
Prize Fund: A minimum of $500 is being raised by the local committee, which will probably be increased by outside contributions. Contributions will be gratefully received. Even a "Good will dollar" will help. Donations may be sent to Erich W. Marchand, c/o The Taylor School, Clayton, Mo.
Spectators: Admission charge for spectators will be 25 cents a session, or $1 for a season ticket. Donors to the prize fund will receive a season ticket.
Tournament Director: In charge of the conduct of the tournament will be Mr. L. W. Stephens of New York, who has directed several National Championship tournaments.
Scope: The central location of St. Louis is expected to attract 40 or 50 players, including outstanding players from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, California, Canada, and Cuba. Reuben Fine will defend his title won last summer at Dallas.
Sponsors: The tournament is being conducted by the St. Louis Chess League, the Missouri State Chess Association, and the United States Chess Federation.
Committee: Erich W. Marchand (chairman), Lewis W. Haller, Sanford B. Avis, Otto A. Ehlers, Francis R. Stout, Charles M. Burton, and Murwin W. Gilbert.

South American Game

The veteran Swedish master Stahlberg recently won the game below in a Buenos Aires tournament. The play was highly complicated with P attacks on both wings. But the K attack succeeded with Stahlberg's forceful play.

Queens Gambit Declined

Stahlberg	Bolbochan	Stahlberg	Bolbochan
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 KR-B	P-R3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	25 P-QR4	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	26 B-KB2	Q-Kt2
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	27 Q-R5	B-Q2
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	28 B-B4	R-KR2
6 P-K3	Q-R4	29 P-R4	PxKRP
7 PxP	Kt-P	30 Q-Kt4	K-B
8 Q-Q2	QKtxKt3	31 PxKP	B-K2
9 B-Q3	KtxKt	32 P-K6	B-K
10 PxKt	Kt-R5	33 R-B	R-Kt2
11 CastlesKR	QxP	34 Q-R5	B-Kt4
12 Q-K2	B-Q3	35 B-B5ch	K-Kt
13 QR-B	Q-R6	36 P-B6	PxKP
14 Q-Q2	Kt-Q4	37 BxPch	B-B2
15 Kt-K4	Kt-Q4	38 PxR	BxB
16 R-Kt	Kt-B6	39 R-B8ch	KxP
17 KtxKt	QxKt	40 QR-KB	RxR
18 P-B4	Q-R4	41 BxRch	K-Kt2
19 P-K4	P-KR3	42 BxP	Q-R2ch
20 B-R4	Q-B2	43 K-R	BxB
21 Q-Kt4	P-KKt4	44 R-B6	Q-KKt2
22 B-Kt3	P-K4	45 RxB	Q-Kt4
23 P-B5	P-Kt4	46 QxQ	Resigns

Horowitz Just Misses

In the eighth game of the Reshevsky-Horowitz match, the challenger followed a promising K side attack with a sacrifice that opened up Reshevsky's K. But he was able to defend adequately and a draw by perpetual check resulted.

Eighth Game

Ruy Lopes

Horowitz	Reshevsky	Horowitz	Reshevsky
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 Kt-K	Q-R4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 Kt-Kt2	P-Kt5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	26 PxP	QxP
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	27 B-Q2	Q-B4
5 Castles	B-K2	28 P-B4	PxP
6 R-K	P-QKt4	29 KtxP	Kt-K4
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	30 R-B	Kt-K
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4	31 B-B3	Kt-Kt2
9 B-B2	P-B4	32 Kt-B4	Kt-K2
10 P-Q4	Q-B2	33 Q-B4	K-Kt
11 P-KR3	Castles	34 R-KKt	P-R4
12 P-QR4	B-Q2	35 Kt-B5	PxKt
13 PxKtP	PxKtP	36 PxRP	K-B2
14 QKt-Q2	Kt-B3	37 BxKt	BPxB
15 RxR	RxR	38 Q-R6	Q-R
16 P-Q5	Kt-Q	39 Q-Kt6ch	K-B
17 Kt-B	P-B5	40 P-R6	K-K
18 P-KKt4	Kt-K	41 P-R7	Kt-B3
19 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3	42 Q-R6ch	K-B2
20 K-R2	Kt-KKt2	43 Q-Kt6ch	K-B
21 R-Kt	P-B3	44 Q-R6ch	K-B2
22 B-K3	Kt-B2	45 Q-Kt6ch	K-B
23 Q-QB	K-R	46 Q-R6ch	Drawn

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cleveland	42	27	.609	....
New York	39	26	.600	....
Boston	35	28	.556	4
Chicago	33	32	.508	7
Detroit	34	34	.500	7½
Philadelphia	31	34	.477	9
Washington	25	40	.385	15
St. Louis	22	40	.355	16½

Results June 27

Washington 5, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 7, New York 6.
St. Louis 9, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 3, Chicago 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	46	21	.687	....
Brooklyn	45	21	.682	½
New York	35	29	.547	9
Cincinnati	34	32	.515	11½
Chicago	30	36	.455	15
Pittsburgh	25	32	.439	15½
Boston	22	37	.373	19½
Philadelphia	18	47	.277	26½

Results June 27

Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 2
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 3
New York 7, Philadelphia 4

Archie Harris Establishes New World Record in Discus

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California's greatest track-field season since 1932 came to an end with the twentieth annual National Collegiate championships at Stanford University on June 20-21. The main features of the N. C. A. A. meet were—a high jump of 6ft. 10⅞in. by Lester Steers . . . the defeat of Grover Klemmer by Hubert Kerns and Harold Bogrow in the 440 in 46.6 . . . the seventh successive victory of the University of Southern California in the team championship . . . and a new world record of 174ft. 8¾in. in the discus by Archie Harris of Indiana.

Other features were Bob Wright's fine double (for Ohio State) with the splendid time of 14s. in the 120-yard high hurdles and 23.4 in the 220 lows; Norwood Ewell's successful defense of his 100-yard title in 9.6 and the 220 in 21.1; the triumph of Leslie McMitchell (New York University) in the mile in 4:10.4; Bill Brown's first in the broad jump with 24-7⅜, his second in the 100 and third in the 220 to give Louisiana State University 24 points and earn him high-individual-score honors; the tie in the pole vault at 14-2 between Guinn Smith (California) and Harold Hunt (Nebraska); Frederic Wilt's win in the 2-mile (for Indiana) in 9:14.4; Campbell Kane's well-run race in the 880 (1:51.2) in which the Hoosier star managed to stave off a strong challenge by Warren Breidenback (Michigan); California's Martin Biles' repeat-victory in the javelin with a distance of 220-1; and the easy win in the shotput by Georgetown's Al Blozis with a distance of 54-10½.

Story "Behind the Story"

The story "behind the story" in the new world record in the discus goes back to June 27, 1937, when Archie Harris stepped up to the circle at Passaic, N. J., and heaved the discus 175ft. 8in. The distance was officially measured and then it was found that because of a mistake on the part of the young negro his entry was not in order, consequently he received no official recognition for his world record heave. That fall he entered Indiana University but it was not until this (his senior) year that he was able to even approach the performance of his high school days. On April 19 at the Kansas Relays he achieved a distance of 171-6¾ . . . May 16 at the Big Ten meet at Minneapolis he established a new American record of 174-1. . . . May 26 he did 173-11⅞ at the Los Angeles Relays . . . at Milwaukee, June 6 he did 173-7⅞ . . . and he closed his collegiate competitive career with his new world record mark of 174-8¾ at Angell Field, Stanford University, during the preliminary trials of the opening day of the championships. He led off with a distance of 162-0 and followed this with heaves of 163-0 . . . 174-8¾ . . . 167-0 . . . 148-0 . . . and 158.

Harris has achieved a distance of 171-0 or better five times so far this season—a high standard of consistency not even approached by any other discus man in the history of this event. Appropriately, Harris' new world record was made on Angell Field—the identical spot where the famous coach "Dink" Templeton evolved his scientific method of hurling the discus the use of which method revolutionized this event. Although Harris' performance was the highlight of the two-day meet only about six spectators (plus contestants and officials) witnessed it as the rest of the crowd preferred to remain in the Stadium and watch the other trials. Harris' heave was just about as perfect as one could imagine as the edge of his discus cut a gash about four inches long in the grass and thus made easy the work of the measurers.

Intra-State Cricket

In the first intra-state cricket-team-field-games competition between teams representing Northern and Southern California, honors went to the North in all three divisions. In the southern section, Samuel C. McCulloch—president of the Westwood Cricket Club—arranged for the elimination tests to take place at Griffith Park and 17 athletes from five teams competed with Charles F. Hunter and William Ellington acting as officials. In the north the test officials were F. P. Johnson (Stanford); Albert W. Ragan (California) and C. F. Hunter (The Olympic Club). Results:

Throwing cricket ball for distance — Northern California, Les Mulgrew (Golden Gate) 339 feet; Ray Tran (St. Mary's) 323-0; Vincent Welsh (G. G.) 307-0. Team total 969 feet. **Southern California,** Luther Hiltner (U. C. L. A.) 319-1; Irving Jaffe (U. C. L. A.) 311-8; Bill Wright (Venice) 310-1. T. T. 940-10.

Fungo-hitting cricket ball with cricket bat—N. C., John Fitzgerald (St. Mary's) 361-7; Carl Hoberg (U. C.) 322-0; Russ Smith (Stanford) 318-0. T. T. 1,001-7. S. C., Frank Durkee (U. C. L. A.) 343-0; Bob Green (U. C. L. A.) 288-6½; Bill Wright 281-7½. T. T. 913-2.

Running four runs between wickets with full batting equipment—J. Wolohan (Stanford) 12.8; K. Larson (Stanford) 13.1; M. Olson (Stanford) 13.4. T. T. 39.3s. S. C. Larry Udell (U. C. L. A.) 13.0; Gordon Blunden (U. C. L. A.) 14.0; Jack Acland (Pasadena) 14.3. T. T. 41.3s.

The three athletes with the best performances in each division of the North-South competition will automatically form the team to represent Combined California in the second annual "corespondence" cricket field games (against Australian teams) sponsored by The Olympic Club of San Francisco. Results from the Land of the Southern Cross will be available shortly. An interesting development of the North-South contest was the splendid performances of the three Mulgrew brothers (Golden Gate Cricket Club of Oakland) in all three divisions and it has been decided to issue a friendly challenge to any three brothers (either cricketers or baseballers) anywhere in the world, to compete against their figures. Anyone interested can get in touch with the writer (care of the Sports Editor)—the only stipulation is that cricket equipment must be used in all three divisions. **H. A. R.**

By-Plays

College Rowing

With the holding of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta on the Hudson River Wednesday, the college rowing season of 1941 came to a close. This event, with the Harvard-Yale regatta on the Thames River, New London, are the big college rowing classics of the year.

As Harvard won all of its races against Yale it was a most satisfactory season for the Crimson. Harvard also had the added satisfaction of winning all its preliminary varsity races over shorter distances. There is no question but that Harvard is entitled to the championship rowing honors of the East.

And the same may be said regarding the University of Washington as far as the West goes. In the big Pacific Coast event against California the Huskies won and then they came East and won the I. R. A. varsity four-mile event with California the only crew able to give they any kind of a contest.

It is to be regretted that the winner of the I. R. A., and H-Y regattas never come together. This prevents the deciding of a national championship. If such an event did take place there is no question but what the Westerners would enter it the favorite most of the time.

We have often been asked which of the college sports we considered the most strenuous. While we admit all have moments when they are very strenuous, we do think that rowing calls for more hard work than any of the others. The crew candidate starts practicing about as soon as college opens and excepting only a few weeks during the winter he is either practicing indoors or else out on the water until college is over. And if anyone thinks this practice is not hard work let him try it a season.

Harvard and Washington may not make very impressive records in the other sports in which they engage each college season; but it must be admitted that when it comes to rowing they need not doff their hats to anyone. And to Coaches Tom Bolles at Harvard and Al Ulbrickson at Washington, must go the lion's share of the glory. Incidentally both are graduates of Washington which has more graduates coaching college oarsmen than any other university. **G. M. R. H.**

Good at Bridge, Too

MAMARONECK, N. Y. (AP)—Craig Wood, the new National Open golf champion, is an expert bridge player. He's the best among the touring golfers. Other top-notch bridge players among the pro golfers are Bill Mehlhorn and Leo Diegel.

BRAVES FIELD
Doubleheader tomorrow at 1.30
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Braves Field Sta 9600

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

TRAVELING THIS SUMMER?

• If so, we suggest you ask any of our cashiers for a Location Folder . . . better to enable you to find our cafeterias as you travel from city to city. Same fine food and the same courteous service in each of these forty-seven communities.

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Mai Fong
Where Chinese Food Is More Enjoyable
AIR-CONDITIONED
337 Mass. Avenue near Symphony Hall

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	125,000
Previous day's sales	408,640
1941 volume to date	63,255,752
1940 volume to date	125,620,445

Stock Market Prices Uneven; Trading Slow

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Buyers and sellers had a hard time getting together in today's stock market.

Irregular price changes spotted the slow-going ticker tape from the start and, near the final hour, fractional gains and losses were well sprinkled over the list. A number of pivotals failed to open until late in the session.

The few customers who braved the heat wave and visited boardrooms discovered scant bullish inspiration in reports the Germans were steadily pushing back Red forces on the western Russian front.

Clouding sentiment also was an initial drop of more than $2 a bale in cotton futures which had established 11-year highs yesterday. Wheat at Chicago fell nearly 3 cents a bushel. Governmental threats of price ceilings on commodities touched off liquidation here.

In the share division Canada Dry and Loft edged into new high ground for the year. Supported were Douglas Aircraft, General Motors, Westinghouse, Southern Pacific, Sperry and Johns-Manville.

Backward were U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Santa Fe, du Pont, Union Carbide, Boeing, Montgomery Ward, Texas Corp. and Standard Oil (N. J.)

Bond prices today held within minor fractions of yesterday's close in a quiet market.

Over-the-counter dealers noted only a 1-32 point rise in a few longer term U. S. Government issues.

On the stock exchange some speculative rails gained 1/8 to 1/4 point but the advances were balanced by declines.

Up small fractions were Nickel plate 5½s, Third Avenue adjusted 5s of '60, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s and, in the better corporate list, Montana Power 3¾s and Continental Oil.

On the losing side were Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, New York Central 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, Erie 5s of '75 and International Telephone & Telegraph 5s.

There was little trading in foreign issues, Japan 5½s, Peru 6s and Tokyo Electric Light 6s showing fractional losses and Argentine 4s of '72 (April) rising a point at one time.

Commodity Futures Break Sharply On Ceiling Warnings

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled almost 3 cents a bushel today when a wave of liquidation hit the grain and other commodity markets following yesterday's action by the Administrator of the Office of Production Management and Civilian Supply indicating that a ceiling will be placed on cottonseed oil.

Soybeans dropped the 8-cents a bushed limit permitted in one day and lard was off a full cent a pound, the limit.

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Cotton futures broke more than $2 a bale under a wave of liquidation at the outset today but soon recovered more than half the losses.

The selling wiped out yesterday's advance, which had lifted values to 11-year highs. It was credited to Price Administrator Leon Henderson's warning that a ceiling would be placed on cottonseed oil at sharply lower levels.

Actively engaged in the selling were Wall Street commission houses, the South, and brokers with foreign connections. Part of the liquidation was said to be against long commitments in cottonseed oil, since the cottonseed oil market in New York was closed today.

Near the end of the first half hour trade buying and local support halted the decline.

A glance at the list of commodity prices on Friday compared with a year ago showed that gains ranging up to 100 per cent had been recorded. Here are the comparisons:

	Friday	Year Ago
Wheat, Sept. future	$1.08	.76½
Corn, Sept. future	.77¼	.59¼
Oats, Sept. future	.39½	.28⅝
Rye, Sept. future	.59⅛	.41½
Soybeans Jly.	1.56½	.78
Butter, Nov.	37.8	27.5
Eggs, Oct.	29.8	18.2
Cotton, Oct.	15.17	9.25
Hogs, per cwt. top	11.00	5.60
Cattle, per cwt. top	11.40	11.15

Equitable Life Buys N. Y. Utility Bonds

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—The New York State Electric & Gas Corp. has awarded to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States $35,393,000 first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, and thereby partially solved a problem arising from competitive bidding that has confronted company officials all week.

The Equitable bid of 104.015 was high and in accepting it belatedly yesterday the company stated it would make new arrangements for bidding on the 120,000 shares of preferred, the interest rate on which has, meanwhile, been increased to 5¼ per cent with the permission of the State Public Service Commission.

Wesson Oil Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co. reported for the nine months ended May 31 net profit of $1,729,122 after charges and federal and state income taxes against $1,567,418 in the nine months ended June 1, 1940.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	Jun27
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun19
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	5	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	21¼	20¾	21¼	Jun20
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13	13	13	Jun25
42¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Jun27
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½g)	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— 1/16
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7	7	7	— ⅜
21½	.15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun27
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun27
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	152½	152½	152½	
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun27
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	4	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅛
81¾	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	81	81	81	Jun27
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jun27
1¼	⅛	Amal Leather	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun27
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Jun25
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ⅜
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.80g)	1	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	43⅛	42½	43⅛	Jun27
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	1	7½	7½	7½	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
17⅜	1	Am Cable & R	14	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	2	173	173	173	Jun24
31¾	23	Am Car & Fdy	7	31⅝	31¼	31½	— ⅛
76	56	Am C & F pf (7)	10	75½	75	75	Jun27
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun26
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	106	106	106	Jun27
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun23
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Jun27
17¼	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	Jun27
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun27
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	3	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	1	15	15	15	Jun27
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	1	19	19	19	Jun26
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun18
38⅛	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	8	35½	34⅞	35½	Jun27
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jun27
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jun27
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	47⅝	47½	47⅝	Jun27
17⅜	11¼	Am Ice	2	11½	11½	11½	Jun27
22½	20	Am Ice pf (3½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun27
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun27
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	4	11	11	11	Jun19
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	94½	94½	94½	— ½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun26
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun27
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	5	17¾	17½	17½	Jun27
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4¼k)	3	34½	34⅜	34⅜	Jun27
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	6	30	29½	30	Jun27
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
115⅞	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	5	14	14	14	
7	4¾	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jun24
9½	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Jun25
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	3	41⅞	41¼	41¼	Jun27
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	148	148	148	Jun27
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	45¾	45	45	Jun20
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	4	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Jun23
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jun24
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	5	156	155	156	+ ⅞
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Jun26
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	4	70½	69¾	70½	Jun27
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	Jun25
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¾	5½	5½	Jun27
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
99⅛	84⅛	Am W W 1 pf(5)	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	Jun24
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun27
64⅛	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	7	64¼	64	64¼	+ ⅝
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun27
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¾k)	1	52	52	52	Jun13
28⅛	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	9	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
14½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	14½	14½	14½	
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	3	10¾	10½	10½	Jun24
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun18
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jun27
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Jun27
5½	4	Armour Ill	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	
65½	47½	Armour Ill p pf	6	63¼	63¾	63¼	— ¾
64	60	Arm Ill pf	4	64	63½	63½	Jun24
34⅜	23	Arm Cork(1g)	9	28	28	28	+ ½
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jun27
6¾	4¼	Artloom (3⅝g)	1	4⅝	4½	4⅝	Jun27
8¼	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	8	8	8	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jun24
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	4	28⅞	28½	28¾	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	2	66	66	66	+ ½
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	2	20	19¾	20	
25¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
38¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	4	37	36⅜	37	Jun27
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
71⅛	65⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jun23
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	64	64	64	Jun19
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun27
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	8	3½	3½	3½	
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	2	15	15	15	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jun27
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6½	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5½	5½	5½	Jun27
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
8½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8	8	8	Jun27
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Jun26
26⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jun27
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Jun24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	108	108	108	Jun25
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun16
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	4	37	36¾	37	+ ¼
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	5	73⅝	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅜
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	Jun27
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jun27
21½	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	21	21	21	+ ¼
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Jun27
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	3	15	13¾	13¾	Jun26
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	5	16½	16¼	16½	
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	2	28	28	28	Jun26
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jun27
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	10	20	19¾	20	Jun27
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	4	17⅛	17	17	— ½
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun27
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun11
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun27
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jun27
41	30⅞	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	33	33	33	Jun20
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Jun25
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	Jun27
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅜	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	11	10⅞	11	Jun26
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun26
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun26
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4	4	4	Jun27
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun27
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jun23
33⅜	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jun24
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun27
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jun21
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun27
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun27
21⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun24
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	9	9	9	Jun27
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun23
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
14⅞	10¼	Camph Wy(.85g)	1	12	12	12	Jun27
13¾	10⅞	Canada Dry .60)	22	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ¼
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	2	36⅛	35½	36⅛	Jun26
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun26
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	28	28	28	Jun27
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
63	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jun27
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	7	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	Jun27
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun25
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun27
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	6⅜	6½	6½	Jun27
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun24
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	5	32⅜	32	32⅜	Jun26
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun24
21⅞	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	1	18	18	18	+ ½
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19	19	19	Jun25
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun27
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jun19
3	2¼	Ches Corp	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun27
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jun26
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2	2	2	Jun27
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Chi Mail O(¾e)	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	Jun27
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	3	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	Jun27
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	Jun25
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅛	51	51⅛	Jun27
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun23
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun21
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun25
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun27
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	13	58	57½	57½	Jun27
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun27
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun27
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	5	32⅞	32½	32½	Jun24
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
39	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	5	37¾	37½	37½	
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	89⅞	89½	89⅞	Jun27
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ½
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ¾
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	20	20	20	Jun26
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	7	16⅜	16	16⅜	Jun24
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	4	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun27
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jun27
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	6	5	4⅞	5	Jun27
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	24¾	24	24¾	Jun27
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	4	79¾	79	79	Jun27
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
104	99⅞	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	102¼	102	102¼	Jun26
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jun20
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (⅛g)	5	10	10	10	
1⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
64¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	61½	61½	61½	
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	8	26	25¾	26	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun26
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	Jun26
33	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	32	31	31	31	
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jun27
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	17	18⅝	18½	18½	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	97⅛	97	97⅛	+ ⅛
⅞	½	Con Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	Jun27
9	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun27
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laund	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun26
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	8	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Jun27
6⅛	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	4	5½	5½	5½	Jun27
26½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	—1½
106⅜	99½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	100	100	100	Jun23
16¼	12½	Container (½g)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun27
101½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	98⅜	98	98⅜	— ⅛
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	4	34½	34	34	Jun27
8¼	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8	8	8	Jun27
40⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	*4	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	Jun27
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Motors	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
23	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	12	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun26
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	15	15	15	Jun27
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jun20
49	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	1	49	49	49	+ ¼
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Jun26
⅞	½	Coty International	5	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16	16	16	Jun26
8⅜	4⅜	Crosley Corp	4	8	8	8	Jun25
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(¼g)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	J

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bank Says U. S. Should Go On War Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The greatest production job in the world's history has been assigned to American industry. It is being called upon to match, within a comparatively short period, the building of war equipment that took Germany eight years and involved an expenditure estimated at $100,000,000,000," says The First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"This amount is about four times as much as the total savings deposits in this country," continues the bank, "is the equivalent of 25 per cent of our wealth, and represents $3,000 per family. In terms of human energy, it equals the productive effort of all the people in this country for 17 months, based upon national output for last year.

Aggressors Have Start

"The facts are that our potential aggressors not only have several years running start in building up a gigantic war machine but have control over all of the military supplies and munition plants of the 15 conquered countries. Moreover, Germany is spending from 60 to 72 per cent of her national income on armaments, or the equivalent of from $300 to $363 per capita, as against $77 per capita in this country.

"Such a task calls for the abandonment of 'business as usual' and a rapid shift from peace-time to war economy. The repercussion of such a program will be far-reaching and it is essential that we realistically face the problems pressing upon us. The sooner these factors are taken into account in the planning for future operations, the more able we shall be to make the necessary adjustments.

Billions Appropriated

"The Defense Program has the right of way. Already $44,000,000,000 have been appropriated or authorized. But to appropriate funds is only the first stage. Money must be converted into ships, tanks, planes, guns and other military equipment. To accomplish this, there must be diversion of men and materials from non-essential lines to defense projects.

"Already the automobile industry has agreed to a 20 per cent cut in production schedules of the 1942 models but a much larger curtailment is expected. The Government is empowered to commandeer machine tools, allocate or deny materials, finance, lease or operate plants, fix maximum prices and the like. Drastic changes are ahead for plants engaged primarily in the production of peace-time products.

"According to a recent study conducted by the National Industrial Conference Board, it was found that one fourth of the manufacturing firms surveyed will be compelled to curtail non-defense production because of priority rulings and shortages of raw materials.

"To meet the stupendous tasks before us, industry must operate at the highest level of efficiency. The real test of our preparedness is the ability to turn out quickly and in large quantities the necessary military equipment and, at the same time, to provide the absolutely essential goods and services for our people.

Must Go on War Basis

"To do this adequately, industry must be geared to a war-time basis. Red tape must be cut and the shackles removed from business. Machines should operate on a 24-hour basis. The more we can utilize existing plant and equipment without resorting to expansion, the more we shall expedite our defense efforts and the sounder our industrial foundation will be for future development.

"The job before us calls for the mobilization and coördination of man power, machines and material in the shortest period of time. We cannot now pursue a leisurely course but must come to grips with reality and make up for the running start in military preparedness enjoyed by the Axis powers.

"The present conflict is essentially a battle of machines. Defense Commissioner Knudsen's formula for the defeat of the Axis powers is, 'tank for tank, plane for plane.' Fortunately the United States is without peer as a producer. In good times our industrial production nearly equals that of all the other countries combined, while our resources, skilled labor, management and mass-production technique are unsurpassed.

"Our outstanding research facilities are rapidly expanding and are performing virtual miracles in devising substitutes for strategic materials and in discovering new processes and methods. According to the National Research Council, the number of persons employed in research work has increased sevenfold since the close of the last war, while the amount spent for research purposes aggregates $300,000,000. By utilizing all of our facilities and developing to the utmost our productive power, our position would become impregnable."

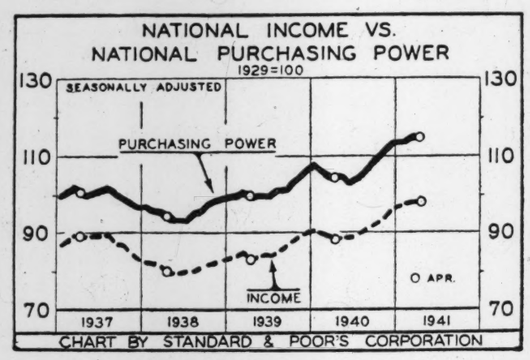
Manhattan Shirt Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Manhattan Shirt Co., for the six months ended May 31, estimated net profit of $226,357 after charges, equal to $1.10 a common share, compared with $180,115, or 84 cents a share, in the like 1940 period. The company owns and operates plants at South Norwalk, Conn.; Patterson, N. J.; Kingston, Greenwich and Salem, N. Y., and Poultney, Vt., and leases and operates others at Salisbury, Md., and Americus, Ga.

Refrigerator Sales Set Record

NEW YORK (AP)—May sales of household electric refrigerators in the United States, stimulated by broad new home construction, established a new high for the month of 403,339 units, the National Electric Manufacturers Association announced. Domestic sales in May a year ago totaled 388,713 units.

Further Gain in National Purchasing Power Foreseen



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the first month in a year, non-farm purchasing power declined during April, primarily because of strikes, and the rise in farm income did not offset this decline. Thus, total national purchasing power receded slightly. These indices will rise again in May and continue upward for several months. However, the upward trend of living costs will temper the increase in purchasing power.

Wider Interest In Wool; Prices Firm to Higher

Interest in raw wool is broader than a week ago, and more business is being done in the Boston market, with prices firm to higher. Active wools brought the slightly higher prices, but grades that were relatively quiet, held steady in price.

Manufacturers are in a sold up position in many instances, having orders on their books for a long time ahead. Most of them are covered for their raw material needs for the time being. But with transportation facilities becoming more restricted, as coastwise and intercoastal vessels are taken for the defense program, and the railroads absorbing the extra traffic, more attention is being given to the question of moving the raw wool from growers to market.

Growers are being urged to ship their wool to Boston or vicinity, for storage, where it will be near the market and within easy reach regardless of transportation conditions.

Two more cargoes of Australian wool are expected to reach port about the middle of July to augment the emergency stock pile which was arranged between the British and United States Governments. This will make about 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 pounds out of the anticipated 250,000,000 pounds set as the goal. Wool men in Boston understand that the contract between the two countries will remain in force, and that additional quantities to apply against this contract will be furnished from the clip which will begin to shear next Fall.

While there are but few new orders for mohair, the filling of old orders as rapidly as grading permits keeps the trade active. Boston market prices are unchanged from a week ago.

Chicago Terminal Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Chicago Union Station Company to issue $6,860,000 of guaranteed serial bonds, to be sold at 100.036 per cent of par and accrued interest.

Proceeds will be used in connection with the redemption of a like amount of 3½ per cent guaranteed bonds.

The new bonds will mature in 20 equal semi-annual installments of $343,000. Interest will vary from .7 of 1 per cent to 2.1.

Massachusetts Bank Loans for 6 Months Total $1,083,000,000

Two hundred and sixty-eight Massachusetts banks made loans totaling $1,083,000,000 during the second half of 1940, the semi-annual survey of the Research Council of the American Bankers Association disclosed.

Comprising 69 per cent of Massachusetts' 389 banks these institutions made more than 318,000 loans to business firms and individuals in the period between July 1 and December 31, 1940, it was reported.

A breakdown of the loans follows:

181,503	new loans totaling	$692,114,411
121,901	renewals of loans	356,784,011
6,865	new mortgage loans	34,570,561
318,269		$1,083,468,983

The average number of new loans made per bank during the six months period under review was 1,386 and the average size of loan was $3,813.

The average number of loans renewed per bank was 992 and the average renewal was for $2,747.

The average number of new mortgage loans made per bank was 26 and the average new mortgage made was for $5,036.

OPACS Eases Nickel Import Schedule

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Price Administration Office has revised its schedule for nickel to encourage imports of scrap and secondary materials containing nickel.

A statement by Administrator Leon Henderson said that the effect of the amendment would be to permit the sale in this country of such materials at prices above the established maximum prices to the extent necessary to cover the cost of importing the materials, including duty, freight and insurance. However, permission must be obtained from the Price Administration Office on each transaction at prices above the maximum.

Scrap and secondary materials containing nickel may be purchased abroad at not above the maximum prices established for sales in this country and the resale here must be at prices no higher than the aggregate of the maximum plus the allowance for importation costs.

Business Personals

Charles R. Miller has been elected chairman of the board of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland to fill the vacancy left by the recent passing of W. Bladen Lowndes. Mr. Miller had been president of the company since 1924. Frank A. Bach, second vice-president, was made president. Both appointments will become effective on July 1.

Ernest L. Machlin, vice-president of the W. F. Hall Printing Company, was elected a director of the company at the annual meeting of stockholders in Chicago.

Philip T. Heartt and Rudolph L. Weissman announce the formation of the partnership of Heartt and Waissman, investment advisers, with offices at 61 Broadway, New York.

Robert T. Stevens, president of J. P. Stevens & Co., textile selling agency, has been appointed district co-ordinator of the defense contract service of the Office of Production Management for the New York area, it was announced. He will direct a staff composed of technical, engineering and financial assistants.

The Boston Stock Exchange has been informed that the firm of S. B. Chapin & Co. will be dissolved as of the close of business June 30, 1941.

Finley Peter Dunne, Jr., has joined the staff of the Cochrane Company, specialists in direct advertising, sales promotion and public relations, with offices at 10 Post Office Square, Boston. Mr. Dunne, formerly with Dickie-Raymond, Inc., will devote his time to copy and client contact.

Jay Keegan, formerly Assistant Administrator for Title I and Director of the Division of Education of the Federal Housing Administration in Washington, has become associated with Manufacturers Trust Company and will make his headquarters at the bank's principal office at 55 Broad Street, New York.

William W. Gamwell, member of the New York Stock Exchange, Carter Tiffany and Ralph C. Draper announce the formation of the firm of Gamwell & Co., with offices at 40 Wall Street, New York.

Lee W. Carroll of John B. Carroll & Co., has been elected president of the Bond Club of New Jersey. He succeeds Kenneth Spear of Julius A. Rippel, Inc.

Soucy & Co., investment bankers, announce that Everett J. Harrington has become associated with them in their sales department. Mr. Harrington has been active in the investment business for the last 20 years.

Large Steel Exports By U. S. Firms in 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—American steel companies exported more finished steel in 1940 than was taken by the largest single domestic industry, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Out of the total of 45,851,000 tons of finished steel shipped by companies, representing 98 per cent of the total domestic output, 8,099,000 tons was for export, principally to England and South American nations. The leading domestic steel using industry was the automotive field, which took 7,185,000 tons, or 15.7 per cent of the total compared with total exports of 17.7 per cent.

The study showed shipments to jobbers and dealers amounted to 14.6 per cent of the total; construction took 10.8 per cent, and the railroads and allied trades 8.2 per cent.

The survey was the first of its kind ever undertaken by the institute.

Retail Sales 18 to 22 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The increasing tempo of activity in retail trade and industry was unmistakable this week, Dun & Bradstreet said in the review of business.

Customers crowded stores to purchase hot-weather goods; wholesalers reported demand at record proportions as fall bookings continued heavier and earlier than usual, and industry held firmly to a record rate of production, the agency enumerated.

The over-all improvement in retail sales over a year ago reached the highest for the year to date, estimates ranging from 18 to 22 per cent. New England volume was especially heavy, ranging from 22 to 25 per cent and in the Southwest the increase was 20 to 30 per cent. Estimated increases in other regions were: East 18 to 24, South and Middle West 20 to 23, Northwest 12 to 16 and Pacific Coast 19 to 23.

In addition to heavy demand for a variety of goods of a seasonal nature, sales of automobiles and durable household goods held at record levels, the review said. Furniture and appliance sales were sharply ahead with active new home building contributing heavily to the demand for many items.

In the wholesale field, the approach of inventory taking apparently failed to stem the demand for all sorts of merchandise, the survey disclosed. Frequent visits to market centers were made by purchasers in order to check delivery dates.

Daily Average Crude Oil Output Up 34,850 Barrels

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily average crude oil production in the United States in the week ended June 21 climbed 34,850 barrels to a total of 3,857,600 compared with 3,846,450 for the like week of 1940, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Refining companies owning 86.2 per cent of the nation's daily potential capacity reported operations at 89.8 per cent of potential, indicating an average daily run to stills of 3,845,000 barrels of crude. The previous week's figure was 87.6 per cent of capacity and an indicated run of 3,755,000 barrels.

Declining seasonally the total of finished and unfinished gasoline stocks moved to 91,916,000 barrels compared with 92,478,000 barrels at the end of the previous week and 95,999,000 barrels a year earlier. Aviation gasoline stocks dropped from 7,492,000 to 7,243,000 barrels.

The nation's gasoline production rose to 12,875,000 barrels from 12,646,000 barrels the week before.

Imports of crude and refined oils at principal U. S. ports totaled 1,467,000 barrels, a daily average of 209,571 for the week, compared with 1,366,000 for a daily average of 195,143 barrels the week earlier.

Receipts in bond, partly for reexport and partly as ships' bunkers supplies for the six months up to March, 1941, amounted to 30,800 barrels.

Fairbanks, Morse Starts Bonus Plan

CHICAGO (AP) — Fairbanks, Morse and Company, equipment and Diesel engine manufacturer, announced establishment of a special bonus system.

Under the plan, the company will pay an additional 10 per cent of monthly wages and salaries to all employees who have been employed six months or longer, excluding company officers.

"These special bonuses will be in addition to those which may be earned under our regular profit sharing plan," Col R. H. Morse, President, said. The initial 10 per cent payment will be made this month.

The company has plants in Beloit, Wis.; Three Rivers, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; San Francisco, Calif.; St. Johnsbury, Vt.; East Moline, Ill.; and Stuttgart, Ark.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, June 28

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03½	$4.03½	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡‡	.2380	.2380	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4512	.4512	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5331	.5331	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2462	.2462	*
Shanghai—dol	.0548	.0548	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987	.4987	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8838	.8838	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Great Northern Ry.

ST. PAUL (AP)—Net railway operation for May was $3,554,233, the Great Northern Railway Company reported. The figure compares with $2,603,113 for May, 1940.

Minn. & St. Louis R. R.

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad reported net railway operating income during May was $110,147 compared with $17,094 in May, 1940.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
9 4s 54-44	111.21	111.21	111.21
1 3s 55-51	113.6	113.6	113.6
1 2⅞s 60-55	111.18	111.18	111.18

Home Owners Loan

8 3s 52-44	106.24	106.24	106.24

New York City Bonds

6 3s 80	104	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
4 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	53¼	53	53
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	88	88	88
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	75	75	75
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	52½	52½	52½
5 Am & For P5s 2030	56½	56¾	56½
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102½	102½	102½
2 Am T&T 3½s '43	101⅜	101 19-32	101 19-32
2 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Am W W & E 6s 75	110⅛	110	110
3 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106½	106½
11 AT & SF 4s 95	108⅜	108¼	108¾
3 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 At&SF 4s 1905-55	100	100	100
1 At&SF 4½s 48	104	104	104
1 Atl & Cha 5s 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
14 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75¼	75	75
3 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	64½	64½
7 B & O 95 stA	34¾	34½	34½
2 B & O 95 st C	39½	39½	39½
6 B & O 96 st P	34½	34⅛	34⅛
24 B & O cv 60 st	29⅛	29	29
1 B & O S W 50 st	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	111	111	111
2 BenefIndLoan 2¼s $0	98¾	98¾	98¾
20 Boston&Me 4s '70	30¼	29¾	30
5 Boston&Me 4s '60	68¼	68	68
1 Bklv Un Gas 5s '50	92½	92½	92½
1 Bklv Un Gas 5s '57 B	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	75½	75½	75½
5 Buf R&P 5 '57 st	42	42	42
10 Can Nat 5s '60 Jly	102½	102½	102½
4 Can Nat 5s '60 Oct	102	101¾	102
23 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99	98¾	99
19 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99	99	99
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Can Pac 4s prep	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
8 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	28	28	28
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	108	108	108
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	54½	⅝54½	54½
10 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	85¾	86
6 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	84¾	84½	84¾
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82½	82½	82½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97½	97½	97½
13 Chi&E Ill inc 97	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Ch GtWest Inc4½s2038	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
8 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67	67	67
3 Chi I&L 6s 66	10	10	10
3 Chi I&L 5s 66	9¾	9¾	9¾
26 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10¼	10¼	10¼
13 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	3	3
5 CM&SP 4½s 89C	40	40	40
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
64 Chi&NY rfg 5s 2037	20¼	20	20¼
36 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	27½	27	27½
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	21¼	21¼	21¼
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19¼	19	19¼
10 Chi & NW 4s'87	28	28	28
15 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 CRI & P cv 4½s'60	2	2	2
6 CRI & P 4s'88	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
100 CRI & P rfg 4s'34	12	12⅜	13
2 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	100⅜	100½	100½
1 CTH & SE inc 5s'60	52¼	52¼	52¼
1 CCC&StL 4½s'77	55¾	55¼	55¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	86½	86½	86½
2 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	76¼	76¼	76¼
12 Col & So 4½s'80	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Coml Mack Inc 6s ww	46½	46¼	46½
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Cuba No Rv 5½s 42 ref	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 Cuba R R 5s 52	24	24	24
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53¾	53¼	53¼
5 D & R G 4s 36	15	15	15
4 D & R G West 5s 78	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2 Det Ed 3s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	98¼	98¼	98¼
15 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105½	105⅜	105½
4 Erie rfg 5s 67	29	29	29
14 Erie rfg 5s 75	29⅛	29	29⅛
3 Erie gen lien 4s 96	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10¼	10½	10¼
4 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9¾	9½	9¾
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	52½	52½	52½
16 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	93½	93	93½
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104¼	104	104
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	98½	98½	98½
1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	48¾	48¼	48¼
1 Guf St Stl 4½s '61	105	105	105
12 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	36½	36	36
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45	44⅝	45
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 Ill Cen 4s '52	44¼	44	44
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44½	44¼	44¼
18 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46⅛	46	46
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	53½	53½	53½
11 IS&CSL&NO 5s '63A	49¾	49¼	49½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44¾	44¾	44¾
5 Inland Stl 3s '61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	37¼	37¼	37¼
24 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	88	88¼	89
5 Int T&T 4½s 52	42¾	42¾	42¾
21 Int T&T 5s 55	45⅛	45	45
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	45½	45½	45½
1 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	68⅝	68½	68¾
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	68¾	68	68¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 65 st	59	59	59
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Leh Val 3½s 2003	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	31½	31½	31½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28½	28½	28½
15 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97	97	97
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52¾	52¾	52¾
11 Md Cent Gas 4s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	36½	36½	36½
1 MSP&SSM arie5s38	13	13	13
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11½	11½	11½
6 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29	29	29
18 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27½	27¾	27¾
8 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
12 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28¼	28	28
17 Mo Pac 5s 81	27½	27¼	27½
2 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	2	2
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Mon WPa Pub Sv6s65	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
5 Mor & Essex 5s 55	41	41	41
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40½	40½	40½
10 Nat Dairy Gas 4s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	55	55	55
2 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 NOT Tex&M 5½s 54	46½	46½	46½
2 NO Tex&M 5s&B 54ct	44	44	44
1 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	44	44	44
23 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61½	61⅜	61½
1 NFC 4½s 2013 A	56½	56½	56½
8 NPC cn 4s 98	61¼	61¼	61¼
5 NYC & HR 4s 42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79	79	79
5 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	64	64	64
8 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99½	99¼	99½
3 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	73½	73½	73½
5 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61⅛	61	61
31 NYNH&H 4½s 67	27	27	27
5 NY O & W gen 4s 55	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	104	104	104
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104½	104¼	104¼
8 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65¼	64¾	65
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58¼	58¼	58¼
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅞	52¾	52⅞
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	103	102⅞	103
7 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5 Pen RR gen 5s'68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
5 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	122¾	122¾	122¾
10 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	105½	105½	105½
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	102½	102½	102½
2 Pen RR 3¾s'70	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Pen RR 3½s'52	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Pere Marq 5s'56	77¾	77¾	77¾
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	107¾	107½	107½
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'77 C	116	115	115
8 Phila Co 5s'67	105 23-32	105 23-32	105 23-32
2 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 Philippine Ry 4s'37	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 Phillips Pet 1¾s'51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 PCC & SL 5s'75 B	110	110	110
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s'58 A	60½	60½	60½
28 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59 B	61	60	61
37 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	61	60	60¾
6 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¼	82	82¼
1 PubSvcNoIll 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	68	68	68
2 Rem Rand 4½s 56 xw	105	105	105
3 Repub Stl 4½s 61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8 StLIM&S4s R&G33	74½	74	74
30 StLPec&NW 5s 48	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 StLPub Svc 3s 59	80	80	80
13 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	13½	13½	13½
43 StLSF 4½s 78	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
6 StLSF 4s 50 A	13⅜	13½	13⅜
2 StLSF 4s 50 A ct	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Int Paper 5s '47	104½	104½	104½
1 Sea A L cn 6s '45	7	7	7
10 Sea AY rfg 4s '59	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
125 Minn Mn & M (1.20g)	49½	49½	49½
300 Monogram Pict	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200 Mt City Cop (.10g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200 Nat Fuel G (1)	11	11	11
20 NYSE&G5½pf(5½)	104¾	104¾	104¾
25 Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	68½	68½	68½
20 Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	63½	63½	63½
75 Nor Am L&P pf	82½	82¾	82¾
40 Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	114½	114½	114½
50 Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	51¾	51¾	51¾
100 Pennroad (.20e)	2½	2½	2½
100 Pa-Cent Airl	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100 Root Pet pf	11½	11½	11½
700 St Regis Pap	2	2	2
300 Salt Dome Oil	2½	2½	2½
50 Sel Ind pr (5½g)	44¼	44¼	44¼
300 Sherwin-Wms (1½g)	77¾	77¾	77¾
200 Solar Aire (.15e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200 StandCap&Sr(.60e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 St Oil Ky (1)	19	19	19
20 Texas Pac Pf (7)	107	106½	106½
100 Thew Shovel (.15g)	16	16	16
300 Tilo Roof (.20)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
300 Transwest Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
100 Tung Sol L pf (.80)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 Unit Siz-Wh Stra	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Unit L & P pf	22¾	22¾	23
400 Utah-IdahoSug(.35g)	2½	2½	2½
100 West Air Lines	4	4	4
300 Wright Harg (h.40e)	2¾	2¾	2¾

Bond Sales

Total today, 1,827,000; previous day, 1,364,300; week ago, 5,038,600; year ago, 1,556,600; two years ago, 1,505,500. Jan. 1 to date, 1,091,794,525; year ago 845,781,200; two year ago, 838,840,175.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Am Brake S & F	10c	June 30	June 20
Chain Store Inv Tr	5c	July 15	June 14
Coca-C B (Del) A	62½c	July 1	June 15
Do B	62½c	July 1	June 15
Coleman Lp & St	25c	June 30	June 21
McKee A G & Co B	50c	July 1	June 20
Mt Tr (Roanoke)	50c	July 1	June 20
Omaha N B (Neb)	75c	July 2	June 16
Seaboard Citizens Nat Bk (Norfolk)	12½c	July 1	June 30

Increased

Univ Cyclops Stl	25c	June 30	June 26

Accumulated

SWNG's $6 pf A	50c	July 1	June 20

Initial

Galv Houst (new)	8c	July 1	June 20
Inter Mach Tool	40c	Aug. 1	July 16
Metrop Tr (Chi)	40c	July 1	June 20

Irregular

Johnson Serv	25c	June 30	June 20
Monroe Auto Eq	10c	June 26	June 10
Std Coosa Th	50c	July 1	June 20
St Bk (Kenmore)	25c	June 30	June 20
Stand Silica Corp	20c	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Stroock S

Commerce and Finance

Oil 'Boss' Sees Pipelines as First Aid to Petroleum Shortage

Business and Industry

Bill for Crime SeenExceeding Defense Costs

BABSON PARK, Mass., June 27 —This week I am writing on probably the most important subject I have ever covered in my column during its 21 years of continuous publication. After a thorough statistical study of the cost of crime, carefully checked with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other Government authorities, I make this statement. If crime committed in this country could be eliminated and Government peace-time appropriations cut to what they were ten years ago, we could pay for our entire defense program with no increase in taxes and without the issuance of any additional Government bonds. Naturally, this terrific annual crime expense of over $15,000,000,000 could not be cut immediately; but enough of it could now be eliminated to go a long way in accomplishing the desired purpose.

Billions Spent for Insurance

Crime places a tremendous economic burden upon every community in which it strikes. There are both direct and indirect losses incurred from crime committed which must be considered in estimating any cost of crime.

The most tangible cost is the private losses in income due to annual premiums paid for insurance against criminal acts. This would include burglary, robbery, forgeries, auto thefts, and all other types of theft insurance. There would also be fidelity insurance which would include premiums paid on fidelity policies insuring banks, commercial firms, and private individuals against embezzlements, forgeries, and other defalcations by employees. Riot insurance would also come under this heading.

In the case of losses not covered by insurance, we must consider the direct losses suffered by private citizens from crimes against property which would include arson, malicious mischief, theft and robberies from railroads, express, and similar companies, which carry their own insurance.

Loss in Human Values

Losses due to crimes against the person, such as homicides and wounding and sex offenses, form a large item in any tabulated cost of crime. In homicides, there is a direct loss to the community of the victim's services as a human asset and to the victim's family there is a loss of income. In wounding and mayhem and sex offenses, there is a resultant economic loss to the victim and cost of hospitalization, together with the loss of earning power to his family and to the community at large.

Commercialized fraud, organized extortion, and racketeering losses due to the use of mails to defraud cover a tremendous amount of the tribute paid by society annually in these phases of criminal activity.

35% of Administration Taxes

The cost of administration of criminal justice is a large item in the cost of crime. This, of course, would include Federal, State, county, and city courts. The salaries of officials, guards, and other employees of penal institutions, plus the upkeep of the prisons, correctional institutions, reformatories, and asylums must also be taken into consideration and this, of course, would include Federal, State, county, city, and private. All of these costs are paid by citizens and amount to about 35 per cent of our State taxes.

Private expenditures for protection against crime, such as most commercial companies have found necessary, must be considered in the cost of crime. This would include their own investigators, detectives and guards, armored car service for the transportation of money and valuables to and from banks and commercial houses, also certain auditors, bookkeepers and overhead.

Private citizens suffer heavy losses as victims of gambling or other illegal enterprises, through the bribery of public officials and police officers. These crimes cause alliances to grow up between crooked politicians and organized racketeers, and it is the citizen who must pay through taxes for any graft practiced by unethical office-holders and public servants. Another large loss is suffered by honest commercial firms when they are forced to pay tribute to one racketeering organization for "protection" from other racketeering organizations.

Over $15,000,000,000 in All

Also in the category of indirect losses must be considered the earning power of criminals at large and the earning power of prisoners who are already incarcerated in the penal institutions. When we consider that all these have, to some degree, an earning power which has been diverted from the potential productive class to the "burden" class to be taken care of through taxation, the cost of crime becomes stupendous.

On June 24, 1931, a report prepared under the direction of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement entitled, "Report on the Cost of Crime," was published and copies of this report can be obtained from the United States Government Printing Office. The footnote contained on page 70 of this report reflects an estimated cost of crime and mention is made of an article which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of March 21, 1931, which estimated the cost of crime at $18,000,000,000 per year.

This is my solution for the tax problem, the Government debt problem, and many other problems.

G. E. Manager

H. V. Erben

Appointed Manager of the Central Station Department of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady. Mr. Erben joined General Electric in 1917, joined the Army the same year and returned to the company in 1920. He has been an assistant manager of the Central Station Department since 1939.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July	1
Franklin Savings Bank	July	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July	10
Union Savings Bank	July	10
Warren Institution for Savings	July	10
East Boston Savings Bank	July	15
Eliot Savings Bank	July	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July	15
Wildey Savings Bank	July	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July	16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	July	1
Brookline Savings Bank	July	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July	20

May Structural Steel Orders Smallest in 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Institute of Steel Construction reported new orders for fabricated structural steel in May were the smallest of any month this year, totaling 165,186 tons, compared with 212,320 tons in April and 126,815 in May, 1940.

Shipments of the steel were larger than the average shipments for the year, about 7,500 tons in excess of new orders. In May, 172,730 tons were shipped, while 181,747 were shipped in April and 115,617 tons in May, 1940.

The backlog of orders scheduled for shipment in the next four months was 718,897 tons.

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NAM Issues Statement On Labor Policy

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers has recommended that the Government urge employers specifically against discrimination in the case of either union or non-union workers.

This recommendation, regarded as a statement of labor policy by the big employers group, was voted by its board of directors, representing virtually every major defense manufacturing industry in the nation.

"Within the past week," said the board, "the country has been presented with the spectacle of American workers in defense industries being coerced by Government agencies and employers into joining labor organizations not of their own choice as the price of a job.

"Denial by government, by employers, by other employees, or by anyone of the worker's right to work is un-American and a long step toward dictatorship."

Among the highlights of the NAM labor recommendation were:

"America has grown great on the basic theory that its citizens must be free—free to speak as they choose, free to worship as they please, free to vote for public officials, free to belong or not to belong to organizations.

"These freedoms are destroyed if citizens are told that they can work only if they are members of a particular union and then only under 'closed' of 'union-shop' conditions.

"Neither the employers, a labor union, nor the Government itself has any right to compel employees in any industry either to belong to or not to belong to any private organization. . . .

"National defense production requires maximum effort by both management and labor. This means that all available plants and all available labor must be utilized. . . .

"In its constructive efforts to recruit and train skilled workers, industry should not be penalized by arbitrary measures preventing the hiring and training of otherwise qualified individuals because they do or do not belong to a union."

The NAM directors met after their executive session with a group of six experts of the Office of Production Management concerning methods of speeding up defense production.

Included among the OPM experts were Gen. Burton O. Lewis, of the Army, Philip D. Reed and John L. Overlock of the Priorities Division, and Capt. Sidney Krause.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.6 P. C. Over June 21 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON— Wholesale commodity prices increase 0.6 per cent during the week ended June 21, largely as a result of further sharp gains in prices for agricultural commodities, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance, says the report, brought the all-commodity index based on approximately 900 price series to 87.2 per cent of the 1926 average, 13 per cent above a year ago and about 1½ per cent below the 1937 peak," Mr. Hinrichs said.

Market prices for farm products rose 2.3 per cent during the week, a gain of nearly 7½ per cent in the past four weeks and 26½ per cent in the past year. Foods increased 1.3 per cent and textile products 0.8 per cent. The fuel and lighting materials, building materials, chemicals and allied products and miscellaneous commodities groups were up slightly, less than ½ of 1 per cent. Hides and leather products declined 0.2 per cent as a result of the ceiling announced by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. Weakening prices for pig tin caused the metals and metal products group index to decline fractionally. Average wholesale prices of housefurnishing goods were unchanged from last week's level.

During the week raw material prices increased 1.4 per cent largely because of the advances in farm product prices.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	June 21 1941	June 14 1941	June 14 1941	June 22 1940
All commodities	87.2	86.7	+ 0.6	+13.1
Farm products	83.0	81.1	+ 2.3	+26.5
Foods	83.7	82.6	+ 1.3	+19.4
Hides & leather	108.2	108.4	− 0.2	+ 8.6
Textile	84.5	83.8	+ 0.8	+17.5
Fuel & light mtls	79.0	78.7	+ 0.4	+ 9.9
Metal & products	98.3	98.4	− 0.1	+ 3.7
Bldg materials	101.1	100.9	+ 0.2	+ 9.5
Chem & allied	83.8	83.7	+ 0.1	+ 9.8
Housefurnish'gs	93.7	93.7		+ 4.2
Misc commod	80.3	80.2	+ 0.1	+ 4.0
Raw materials	84.1	82.9	+ 1.4	+19.8
Semimnfd atcls	87.6	87.3	+ 0.3	+12.5
Manufactrd com	89.0	88.7	+ 0.3	+10.4
Com other than farm products	88.2	87.9	+ 0.3	+10.7
Com other than farm and foods	89.0	88.8	+ 0.2	+ 8.0

New Pine-Wood Resin Cuts Highway Surface Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—A method of reducing surface scale in concrete highways, a serious problem for State highway departments and a source of annoyance for the automobile-driving public, has been developed through the use of a resin derived from pine-wood.

Cost of the resin ingredient amounts to only a fraction of a cent per barrel of cement, while the cost of laying the concrete should be lowered by the faster placing and finishing operations, according to engineers of Hercules Powder Company.

Ickes Hopes to Avoid Gasless Sundays by Stopgap Measures

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP)—Millions of dollars of gasoline and oil pipelines will be Secretary Ickes' first response to the 71,000,000-barrel petroleum shortage in the East Coast states.

If this and other stopgap measures work, the new oil co-ordinator for national defense may escape the not-too-hopeful program of gasless Sundays he suggested on May 29.

Mr. Ickes' plan originally called for private construction within the next 12 to 15 months of a 24-inch oil pipeline and a parallel 20-inch gasoline line from Texas-Louisiana fields to New York and Philadelphia consumer areas. They would cost an estimated $70,000,000 each and pump 475,000 barrels of gas and oil a day, or enough annually to replace 120 sea-borne tankers carrying 1,225,000 tons.

This could dim in short time the importance of oil tonnage lost by recently lease-lending to England 50 ships of the Atlantic seaboard's 250 tanker fleet. Present plans, it is understood, call for construction of only the gasoline line from Texas —on advice of some oil men.

Pending construction, Mr. Ickes says he will hunt up more tankers for the East Coast service. These may come from foreign-flag ships seized by White House mandate, from ships borrowed or hired from Latin-American import routes, or others commandeered from Gulf-California and Great Lakes traffic.

Important to Army

Prospective shortages, deriving from the transfer of tankers to Britain, are important to Army mechanized and motorized units. By late summer or early fall there will be 260,000 motor cars in military service compared with 14,000 in 1940.

Secretary Ickes says he has every reason to believe the Government priorities board will make pipeline steel available as soon as and in whatever quantities needed.

He is not so sure, however, of requisitioning tankers. The Navy is hard-boiled about its prior claim to fuel ships, and the way United States sea power is growing there will be constantly greater need for Navy tankers. Naval officers may demand all the foreign-flag ships under White House mandate and the bulk of tanker tonnage obtained from other sources.

Seized tankers total about 50,000 tons of carrying capacity; French ships in American ports, 25,000 tons; surplus tankers in Gulf-California trade, 50,000; boats possible to borrow from Latin-American traffic, 40,000; and there are 230,000 tons idle in Mexican, Venezuelan and Martinique harbors which might be hired or purchased outright.

All this adds up to about 100,000 tons short of the 500,000-ton tanker cargo lease-lent to England. Officials say 46 per cent of Great Lakes tanker tonnage, capable of carrying 42,000,000 barrels a year, could be spared for coastwise service.

Outstrips Old Tankers

In addition, steps are underway to increase the legal load limit of tankers by 3 per cent, thereby adding 130,000 tons annually to normal traffic. Experts say that tonnage relief in sight is large compared to the shortage indicated for the 1941-42 winter. By next summer merchant shipyards will start rolling out 75 new 15,000-ton tankers capable of 15 knots an hour. These will far outstrip the old 10,000-tonners making 10 knots. Their additional load capacity and higher speed will greatly increase both cargo and the number of trips for each, and perhaps meet fully the 10 per cent increase in eastern oil demand forecast for 1942-43.

The petroleum industry estimates that new construction plus tankers then in service will total 5,785,000 cargo tons by January 1, 1943. Registered capacity now is 4,604,000 tons.

Some officials believe there is a surplus of 100,000 cargo tons in coastwise tanker services which could be released to deficit areas. They say many needlessly are tied up in the practice of transferring cargoes from one steamship line to another. Mr. Ickes says some of the short hauls could be eliminated by making better use of rail tank-cars, river oil-barges and highway gasoline trucks.

There is an estimated surplus of 20,000 railway tankers. Authorities say rail transportation of oil could be increased greatly by discontinuing the present 5-day shipping week and permitting crews to load and haul on Saturdays and Sundays. They advocate moving oil manifests over the most direct routes regardless of costs or who makes the profits.

Three of the largest Mississippi barge builders have orders for 22 new craft and are turning them out at the rate of seven a month. Eighteen of these, carrying 8,500 barrels and propelled by three tugboats, would haul as much annually as a 10,000-ton ocean tanker. More of them could be used on West Virginia and Pennsylvania waterways.

Twelve to sixteen 8,000-gallon tank-cars could be replaced annually by a single 8,000-gallon highway tank-truck operating 24 hours a day over a 30-mile route for a daily total of four trips. Such practice will be encouraged.

Prepared to Co-operate

Officials say that Government and industry are prepared to co-operate to the utmost to keep petroleum supply abreast of demand —and to prevent if possible any need of gasless Sundays.

As a last resort, Mr. Ickes may call for gasless Sundays. There were seven gasless Sundays during the war months of October and September, 1918. They were wholly voluntary. President Wilson solicited them on a purely patriotic basis. President Roosevelt probably could do the same and likely get as good response.

The known oil reserves as of January 1, 1941, totaled 19,025,515,000 barrels. New oil discoveries reached 1,893,350,000 in 1940, or 541,503,000 barrels more than the 1,351,847,000 actually pumped for the market. The latter was all-time peak production, and accounted for 63 per cent of the entire world output that year. Production today can be increased 30 per cent, and refineries speeded up 25 per cent.

There is no question of abundance. Rather, there are federal and state laws to prevent overproduction.

As co-ordinator, Mr. Ickes believes he now has sufficient powers to prevent undue price-fixing, market-rigging, waste and all the other things he called skulduggery when he asked President Roosevelt to instigate the Cole federal oil control bill. He says neither the court nor Congress need go all the way while he is oil boss.

'42 Wheat Insurance Program

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has announced that its 1942 wheat crop insurance program would differ from the 1941 program in four respects.

The changes were:

Inauguration of a commodity note plan for payment of premiums; a requirement that owners and operators who insure one farm in a county must insure all their farms in that county; a regulation that a farmer need only one application for insurance regardless of how many farms he insures, and a ruling that insurance will be in effect Oct. 31 instead of Oct. 1.

In the past the farmer had to make a separate premium payment for each farm insured.

Under the new commodity note plan, the Corporation is authorized to deduct the amount of a farmer's premium from any indemnity the farmer might receive in the event of a crop loss, or from his AAA benefit payment or his Government wheat loan, which ever is made first. These deductions would be in the cash equivalent of the premium. Such notes will mature at about the time indemnities usually are payable in each State.

The grower may pay his note on or before the maturity date in either wheat or the cash equivalent on the basis of the current market price of wheat the day he makes payment. If he pays after maturity, the premium must be made in the cash equivalent on the basis of the market price of wheat on the day of maturity.

Lumber Price Curb Being Formulated

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson said Friday that a price ceiling was being formulated for "the upper grades and specialties of west coast lumber" because rates had reached "unreasonable levels."

He said that the movement of upper grade lumber prices on the coast had been under scrutiny for some time and, "while it is recognized that heavy buying of specialties may have been stimulated by unusual conditions, such conditions do not warrant the price advances that have occurred."

He said that there had been price increases of from $8 to $15 per 1,000 board feet on specialty items such as ship-decking, flooring and box car materials.

"There is no justification for any increases in the price of other grades of west coast lumber," Mr. Henderson added.

Eastern Gas Net Gains
By the Associated Press

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, a Koppers affiliate, reported net income available for dividends, after all charges, including estimated federal taxes, would amount to $3,028,042 for the 12 months ended May 31. This compared with $2,787,682 for the same period a year ago. The associates also announced a total consolidated income of $12,628,519—an increase of $1,391,880 for the corresponding months of 1940.

N. Y. Curb Celebrating 20th Year of Indoor Mart

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange moved indoors 20 years ago yesterday and the anniversary was observed at a luncheon given by President George P. Rea for former presidents of the organization.

Nobody seems to know when the curb market really began but there are records of such an institution even before the Civil War.

Its most colorful era was the decade before its removal from the site on Broad Street just below the stock exchange. Here the curb brokers in fair weather and foul put on a daily show for sightseers with their scurrying about, their shouting of bids and offers and their wigwag signals of orders taken and executed to their offices overlooking the outdoor market.

In those days curb exchange memberships had an uncertain value. At the height of the boom in 1929 membership prices reached a high of around $250,000. In the last several years seat prices have dropped sharply because of the curtailment in securities trading. Latest sales have been around $1,000.

Airlines Must Give Up More Big Transports

NEW YORK (AP)—The Nation's domestic airlines, with 22 per cent of their "rolling stock" already turned over to Great Britain, were represented by officials as likely to cut their services throughout the United States.

This likelihood emerged after a conference of heads of major lines with Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association of America.

Mr. Gorrell informed the airline chiefs they would have to give up 12 more transport planes to Great Britain within the next four days and yield an additional 12 on Aug. 1. The British need the ships for food transports in the Near East and elsewhere.

There are today only 358 airplanes left to the 16 airlines in the United States. Every line is operating approximately at capacity, due mainly to the defense emergency.

The airlines officials, it was said, did not debate whether they would give up the planes. Their problem is how to stretch their reduced equipment to cover rising transport demands.

Thus far, they have not decided how the lines will pro-rate the equipment they must give up. Some of the smaller lines fear they will lose their government mail contracts through inability to meet schedules if their equipment is reduced further.

Up to the present, including the 12 planes which must be yielded over this week end, the British have obtained from United States' domestic arilines 103 transports, as follows:

Forty-three under order at factories delivered instead to the British since last fall;

Eighteen removed from airline schedules six weeks ago;

Thirty more taken under priority orders from factories.

It was understood that the worried airline men intend to tell Washington that trans-Canadian Airways, a Canadian government operation, has 22 transport planes in competition with United States airlines between New York and Vancouver, B. C.

Chicago Employment And Pay Roll Rise Sharpest Since NRA

CHICAGO (AP)—Manufacturing industries in the seventh federal reserve district have recorded the most rapid year-to-year expansion in pay rolls and employment since National Recovery Administration days, C. S. Young, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, said.

By the end of May, employment had gained approximately 27 per cent over May, 1940, and pay rolls were up 47 per cent, Mr. Young said. He added agriculture was sharing in the expansion through higher prices for livestock, grain and dairy products.

The seventh reserve district consists of Iowa and parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan.

Mr. Young said the upturn in the past year was "all the more striking since it was recorded over a fairly high level, whereas the increase during the first year following the National Recovery Act was from the low level prevailing in June, 1933."

U. S. Rubber Forms New Canadian Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new Canadian corporation, to be known as Naugatuck Chemicals, Ltd., has been established jointly by the Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company and Dominion Rubber Company, Limited.

Announcement to this effect was made here and in Canada by both United States Rubber Company and its Canadian affiliate, Dominion Rubber Company. Simultaneous announcements were issued by P. C. Jones, President of Dominion; and J. P. Coe, general manager of Naugatuck Chemical Division. Mr. Coe will also be vice-president of Naugatuck Chemicals, Limited.

The new project will be operated at Elmira, Ontario, Canada, a few miles north of Kitchener, chief rubber manufacturing center of Canada. It will occupy enlarged buildings, at one time operated as the Elmira rubber factory. Naugatuck Chemicals, Limited will operate in liaison with the Naugatuck Chemiacl Division in the United States.

The new chemical plant will produce aniline oil, a vital product required by the Canadian Government for war purposes.

Owens-Illinois Raises Wages in Eight Plants

RICHMOND, Va. — The Owens-Illinois Glass Company announced hourly wage rate increases averaging approximately 6 per cent for employees in eight Eastern glass container plants, among them factories at Fairmont, Huntington and Charleston, W. Va.

Approximately 3,500 West Virginia workers are affected—961 at Charleston and between 1,200 and 1,400 each at Huntington and Fairmont.

The raises, effective July 1, range from three to five cents.

At the same time, the company said salaries would be adjusted through individual discussions with employees.

The pay boosts will result in an increase of more than $900,000 a year in the pay roll, officials estimated.

Record Shipments By Manufacturers
By the Associated Press

New York

The National Industrial Conference Board, a research organization reported the value of manufacturers' shipments rose to a record high for May.

The board's May index was 4 per cent higher than in April and 59 per cent higher than in May, 1940.

The value of new orders increased 90 per cent over the figure for May, 1940. Unfilled orders advanced 263 per cent over the same period in 1940 and 8 per cent above April, 1941.

Henderson Warns Of Price Ceiling On Cottonseed Oil

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—A general demand for vegetable oils and an advance of cotton pushed cottonseed oil futures 11 to 34 points upward to new 15-year highs yesterday on sales of 483 contracts. The action brought a sharply worded warning from Price Administrator Leon Henderson that a ceiling would be put on the commodity.

Mr. Henderson aimed particularly at cottonseed oil but blasted generally at "people who are speculating in essential food commodities."

"It seems hard for a certain group of people to become accustomed to the idea that we do not intend to let prices get out of hand," he said. "What looked to them like a profitable ride in commodities is going to turn out to be an expensive disaster."

Since last October, the administrator commented, crude cottonseed oil has risen from about 4.4 cents to 11.5 a pound.

The New York Produce Exchange a few minutes later set a margin requirement of $1,200 on all cottonseed oil and soy bean oil futures contracts, effective June 30, an increase from $700.

July closed yesterday at 13.25B, September at 12.85B, October 12.59B, December 12.52, January 12.50B (B—Bid).

Crude oil was nominally quoted at 11½ to 11¾ cents a pound in the Southeast, Valley and Texas.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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THE HOMESTEAD—Now open. Where adults may really enjoy themselves—a cultured and refined informality; all modern conveniences; same management as Leelanau for Boys. Box 30 William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

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HOUSES FOR SALE

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Local Classified

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FLUSHING, N. Y., 42-43 147th Street—2½-3½-room apartments, large, cool and airy; near Christian Science church.

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LONGWOOD SECTION, Brookline, Mass.—Unusually cheerful 5-room corner apartment. St. Paul St. at Beacon. Shaw Estate, Tel. Aspinwall 4604 weekdays.

MAY we help you find the room, apartment or house you need? HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 6502.

17 MONMOUTH COURT, Brookline, Mass., near Carlton and Beacon Streets—3 and 4-room apartments in new building; every improvement; selected tenants. See Superintendent on premises. Lon. 8340.

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New 2-room heated apartments with every convenience including garage; best of location; ready for occupancy July 1st. Rent $57. Call Gra 1618.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ALLSTON, MASS, 1376 Commonwealth—Three Fields Hotel; for summer, 2-room; kitchenette, garden outlook, quiet; see manager. Aspinwall 2820.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner section —Sublet furnished 7-room apartment, whole or part, for summer months or year. Aspinwall 2366. Box J-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FOR RENT, log cabin in pines on large pond, Andover, Mass.; attractive, quiet location; $250 season. Mystic 3785-J. Weekdays 5:30 to 7 p. m.

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For June, July or August. Attractively furnished summer cottage on neat farm. Ideally located on the water. Private beach. 3 bedrooms, beds equipped with inner-spring mattresses. Modern bathroom with shower. Dinette, kitchen; Frigidaire, gas, electricity, fireplace, screened porch, garage. Suitable for refined couple or small family. $50 per week. Shown by appointment. Write C. H. Young, 40 Calumet Rd., Winchester, Mass.

SCITUATE, MASS.—Camp furnished; secluded; 13 acres; sleeps 3 easily; mile from water; $50 a month, $15 a week. Com. 3593.

TO LET—Ricker Camps, bungalow for large family; also smaller one, electricity, spring water in house, 7 min. to beach. Route 1-A, field state rd. | R. R. Cole, Prop. | R. F. D. 1, Kennebunkport, Maine.

WOULD enjoy sharing delightful cottage with lady or couple; all conveniences; on lake; summer house, 2-car garage. Weymouth 2806 (Mass.).

FOR RENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sublet from July; Beautiful completely furnished home; 6 bedrooms, 4 baths, maid's room, Embassy vicinity. Box 46, National Press Bldg.

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9-12 GENUINE Oriental rug, never used, value $200, sell $100; also several other sizes. Call MR. PARKER, Asp. 3703.

FOR SALE OR RENT

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Overlooking Newfound Lake; gentleman's country house, furnished, remodeled story-and-a-half colonial; 35 acres; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, laundry, 2-car garage; heat, running water, electricity; 3 fireplaces; season $300. Tel. Col. 5883, or write DR. P. W. SLEEPER, 41 Virginia Street, Dorchester, Mass.

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(Continued)

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Local Classified
(Continued)

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PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality

E. E. FORBES & SONS
PIANO COMPANY
403 NORTH 20TH STREET
sells Pianos, Records, everything in musical line, Electric Ranges, Refrigerators, Washing Machines and Bendix Home Laundry

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

SAVAGE'S BAKERY
FINEST VARIETY OF BAKERY GOODS
Delivery Service
Plaza Stores 2226 Highland Ave.
Phone 7-9180

ED. S. MOORE, Inc.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1ST AVE. N • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MOBILE

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX 1985

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

DIXIE DAIRIES, INC.
Pasteurized "Grade A" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Chocolate Milk
Cream
Dexter 1634 Prichard, Ala.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

More than 61 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH

AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
U. S. Tires
Willard Batteries
Tri-Palm Service Station
Ridgewood at Volusia Avenue
Daytona Beach, Fla.

Joe's Shoe Service
140 Volusia Avenue—806 Main Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Summer Prices Now in Effect
700 N. Andrews Ave. Phone 267

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Frigidaire—Bendix and Maytag Washers
112 S. Andrews Ave., opp. City Hall
Phone 648

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

THE COFFEE SHACK
220 Hogan St.
MARTHA WASHINGTON CANDIES
and
DELICIOUS MEALS, 25c-35c

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified **DAIRY**
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3112

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PINELLAS LUMBER COMPANY
(Not Inc.)
1400 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg, Florida
A complete building supply service for builder and homeowner
Quality Materials
Reasonable Prices
Efficient Service

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

TALLAHASSEE

Moon's
North Florida and South Georgia's Leading Jewelers
TWO STORES
Tallahasse, Fla. and Thomasville, Georgia

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.
Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Sparrowhawk Trailer Co.
"A Bird of a Trailer"
Custom Built Trailers
6111 NEBRASKA AVE.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

Wilson Spraying Co.
Superior Spraying Service
Insecticides—Spraying Equipment
Milbradt Power Mower
P. O. Box 6044, West Palm Beach, Fla.

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
Serving the Palm Beaches over 25 years
Your Ford V-8 Dealer
SALES SERVICE
416 3rd Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AND OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

Winstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broad

RAMSEY COAL CO.
Our coal makes warm friends
PHONE 5721

Call us for
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second St. Phone 6367

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We protect your linen in every way. Quality First is our Motto.
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Bibliotecksgatan 12.

Switzerland

AARAU

W. WULLSCHLEGER
Messerschmiede
Elektr. Rasierapparate (Schick)
Artikel für Haushalt und Beruf
Rathausgasse 6. Cutlery

BASEL

Frieda Schneider
Droguerie zum Sternenberg
Greifengasse 8. Tel. 2.69.81
(DRUG STORE)

Droguerie-Friederich
Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(GROCERIES)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Make A. B. M. Your Shopping Centre
Au Bon Marché
Berne Spitalgasse 3-7

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

BIEL

ZUVERLÄSSIGKEIT
in Bedienung und Qualität
ist unser Ziel
Schmid-Schuhen
28 Nidaugasse
(Shoes)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T.S.F. Disques
Brückner-Guignard
RU DU RHÔNE 98

ST. GALL

SPANISCHE ORANGERIE
Tourist Provisions
EMIL ROHNER
Poststrasse 17 Tel. 2.75.86

WENGEN

SPORTHAUS MOLITOR
All Sports Equipment
Specialty, Standard Ski Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Knitted Garments

ZURICH

H. GOSSWEILER & CIE
BAYUNTERNEHMUNG
Zürich 2
Beratung—Ausführung
Aller Bruarbeiten
BUILDING

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b. Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen, Bed-linen, Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued.)

Sportartikel und Sport Konfektion
Sporthaus **Bächtold**
Zürich, Rämistrasse 3, b. Bellevue

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

DRESS FABRICS
The Autumn Fashions in wool dress Fabrics are revealed in the display now in progress. The New Colourings are delightful as well as being effective and the weaves most in favour offer an unlimited variety of choice. Some of these new effects possess an exclusiveness which will cause them to be quickly taken up and we cannot guarantee to duplicate—Why not send for patterns.

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Miss Grace Hill
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

MURDOCK'S
Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
100 ADDERLEY STREET
P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

West St. Phone
Durban 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service
HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
FISH POULTRY GAME
BUTTER EGGS BACON
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25528

Wakeling Bros. & Clarke
Ltd.
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West St.

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations, etc.
See
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557 West St. Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

For All Printing—Remember
Phone 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

ADAMS & CO. LTD.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books
341 West St. Telephone 21981

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
Estimates Willingly Given
Phone 36852 256 Stamford Hill Road

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued.)

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station
Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

The Departmental Store With An Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235 PINE STREET PHONE 20521

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES

Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

GERMISTON

Economic Cash Butchery
(QUALITY HOUSE)
52 President Street
Phone 51-2223 GERMISTON
For Quality and Service See Us First
Deliveries Daily

JOHANNESBURG

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3RD FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE "A".....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO. JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

A D I E & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.
PHONE 22-3952

HOLLANDER'S
High Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(PROP. L. HOLLANDER)
122a Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. F. Club
Johannesburg

PHILLIPS BROS.
Jewellers
56, Rissik Street, Cor. Kerk Street
JOHANNESBURG

GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Rice, Wells & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers and Stationers
INVESTMENT BUILDINGS
97, COMMISSIONER STREET
Telephone No. 34-1534 (3 lines)

PIETERMARITZBURG

W. GOODWIN & CO.
(Proprietor: D. V. WATSON)
Motor Specialists
Body Builders, Duco Spraying
Motor Trimming, Springsmiths
373 Longmarket St. Day Phone 2644 Night " 4428

D. TROMP
Plumber, Sanitary Engineer, Drainage Contractor and Hot Water Fitter
ESTIMATES FREE
203a Pietermaritz Street Ph. 4309

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

Co-operative Society
LIMITED
138 Church St. Maritzburg
Branches at ESTCOURT, GREYTOWN and MAYOR'S WALK
SHOP at the CO-OP
For Highest Quality Goods at the Keenest Prices
Est. 1892 — Phone 2235 — 3 lines

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED
Eastern Province
16 Main St., PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at
Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St., Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Eves — *Millinery and Gowns*
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

ADA GEDDES
Exclusive Millinery
153 Queen Street, Auckland
Phone 45 030

RICKINSON & BIRTLEY
Family Grocers
WE DELIVER
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

SUPPLY LAUNDRY & "TRI"- CLEANERS LTD.
Complete Laundering and "Tri"-Cleaning Service
67 Victoria Street Depot Vulcan Lane
PHONE 46-895

STREVENS
HOSIERY · LINGERIE
CORSETRY GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND

EVERYTHING FOR THE MOTORIST
D. McL. WALLACE Ltd.
SERVICE STATION
Khyber Pass Auckland

Enjoy your meals in the friendly home-like atmosphere of
The Majestic Parlor
Majestic Theatre, Queen St.

JAMES WILSON •
Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Acacia Buildings O'Connell Street
AUCKLAND

Paints and Wallpapers
Phillipps and Impey Ltd.
Queen Street, Auckland

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodelling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

J. H. M. CARPENTER, LTD.
Established 1879
COAL, WOOD and BUILDING MATERIAL MERCHANTS
CARRIERS, IMPORTERS, Etc.
Newmarket and Auckland, N. Z.

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS, FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Printing, Etc.
The FALCON PRESS
(F. D. KNIGHT)
Tirimoana Road, Henderson
(Phone)

CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms," Christchurch
36-171
22-495

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St. Phone 41 387

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialists
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store, including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It also offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
302 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

· Daily Features Page ·

Monitor Movie Guide

The Big Store (MGM)—The Marx Brothers—Groucho, Chico, and Harpo—up to new antics, with a department store as background to their capers. Elevators, cash carriers, folding-beds, bicycles, and roller skates help them to keep the place in an uproar. This film has more music than some of their previous efforts, with Tony Martin to help in the songs. There are dull passages, but the concluding chase is in their best tradition.—Family.

Caught in the Draft (Paramount)—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army when a trick which he had devised to impress a colonel's daughter misfires. Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Lynne Overman, Eddie Bracken, Clarence Kolb.—Adults and young people.

In the Navy (Universal)—Knockabout farce, with Bud Abbott and Lou Costello in an assortment of gags and horseplay, including variations on the shell game, hocus pocus of changing money, some arithmetical complications, rowing practice on land, and the business of climbing into a hammock. The farcical confusions reach a peak when Costello apparently masquerades as the captain and takes command of the ship. Dick Powell, Andrews Sisters, Shemp Howard, Dick Foran.—Adults and young people.

Million Dollar Baby (Warners)—Film comedy about a salesgirl who finds herself the unexpected recipient of a million dollars, and discovers that her new wealth also brings new problems. Priscilla Lane has the role. In the cast are Jeffrey Lynn, Ronald Reagan, May Robson, and Lee Patrick.—Adults and young people.

Out of the Fog (Warners)—Film from Shaw's play, "The Gentle People," combining a measure of sentiment, some atmospheric artificialities, and grimly realistic details of underworld activity on the waterfront. The story is about a petty racketeer who preys on a pair of quiet elderly men, who wish only to spend their evenings peacefully in a boat on Sheepshead Bay. Ida Lupino, John Garfield, Thomas Mitchell, Eddie Albert, George Tobias, John Qualen, Aline MacMahon.—Adults and mature young people.

They Dare Not Love (Columbia)—Anti-Nazi melodrama, beginning with Anschluss days in Austria, and concluding with the outbreak of the present war. In between are traced the fortunes of a prince who escaped and the Austrian girl refugee whom he met. George Brent, Martha Scott, Paul Lukas.—Adults and young people.

A Very Young Lady (20th-Fox)—Jane Withers as a boarding school pupil who thinks she is in love with the handsome headmaster, to his surprise and to the confusion of the faculty. But in due time the complications are smoothed out. John Sutton, Nancy Kelly, Richard Clayton, Janet Beecher.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," "Spring Parade."

Adults and Young People—"Citizen Kane," "Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay," "Night Train."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife."

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. The situation may be summed up essentially as follows: The German invasion of Russia marks a definite transition of the war from a European into a world phase.

2. According to Maj. William Yale, outstanding military authority, the move is, first, an admission of the complete failure of Nazi diplomacy; second, it shows the effectiveness of the British and American sea blockade; and, third, it has been accompanied by a personal renunciation of leadership by Hitler, himself.

3. Hitler's newest campaign is seen as cementing British unity in war still further. And Prime Minister Winston Churchill's promise of all possible aid to Russia, and his pledge never to parley nor negotiate with Hitler has behind it the full support of the British people.

4. President Roosevelt has declared that the United States will give all possible aid to Russia, and the Treasury has lifted restrictions which had "frozen" Soviet money and assets in the United States.

5. Italy took command of Athens from the Germans this past week in a simple ceremony in which the Italian banner was added to the Swastika and Greek flag flying over the Acropolis.

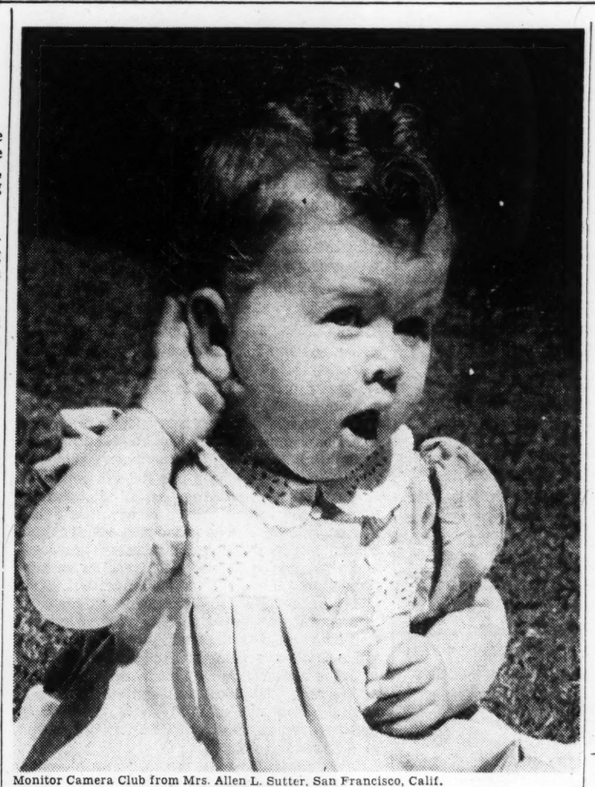
6. The results of these large-scale bombing raids indicate clearly that the RAF has succeeded in extending its daylight air superiority to the Continent of Europe.

7. The House Ways and Means Committee has voted a sharp increase in income tax rates, individual taxes being practically doubled, and the excess profits tax increased in a move designed to raise a minimum of $3,500,000,000 to help finance rearmament.

8. The Ford Motor Company signed a contract with the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., covering 120,000-odd employees in plants all over the United States, granting the union virtually everything it sought.

9. Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, announces that both wholesale and retail prices of automobile tires and tubes would be frozen at levels prevailing on June 16. Government control of automobile prices by special legislation also was forecast.

10. Mayor La Guardia announced a drive to take place on July 21, to collect old and unneeded aluminum. He estimated the drive would yield 20,000,000 pounds of scrap, or enough metal for 2,000 fighter planes.



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Allen L. Sutter, San Francisco, Calif.
"Oh Hum"

A Verse for Today . . .

And the LORD *shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones: and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not.*—ISA. 58:11.

[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

Brevities

Detroit News: The most extraordinary of Americans was George Washington, who slept in every bed in the 13 colonies but was always awake at the right time.

Detroit News: As a use for the new leisure, there are many songs to be written about the African campaign—for example: "When Sambo played the tuba down in Jumbo on the Juba."

Vocations

Shoe Protectors

Very thin slip-covers for shoes, made of finely knitted material (which is purchased by the yard), protect one's shoes against scuffs that rubbers and galoshes make and proved an idea which met supply for a person who makes and sells these shoe protectors. They are selling well at 50 cents a pair and are fine to put on over suede shoes when wearing galoshes or rubbers. This woman has sold many pairs through shoe stores and from door to door, too, as well as through gift shops and large stores. They make clever and useful gifts! —D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Quotation

AN OUNCE of enterprise is worth a pound of privilege.
—FREDERIC R. MARVIN

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. How does the German attack on Russia change the European war picture?

2. What three extraordinary things have been revealed as the result of Germany's war against Russia?

3. What has been Britain's immediate reaction to Hitler's drive against the Soviets?

4. What action is the United States Government taking with regard to Russia in the present Nazi-Soviet conflict?

5. What country has now taken over command of Athens, Capital of Greece?

6. What fact has been established as the result of the recent bombing raids over Northern France by the British Royal Air Force?

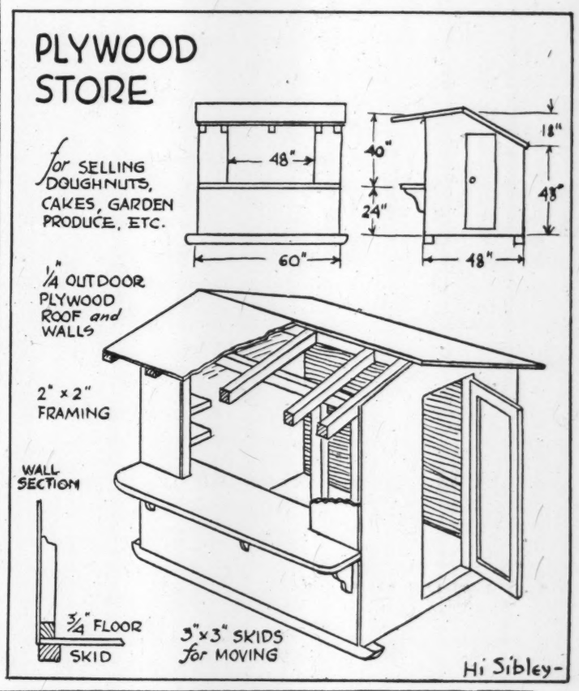
7. Is there any likelihood of marked changes in income tax rates in the United States?

8. What large firm has recently acceded to demands from Labor?

9. What news of particular interest to motorists emanated from Washington during the past week

10. What sort of nation-wide drive has been announced by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense?

Make It Yourself



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Family Decision*

By LE PELLEY

MY DEAR—IF MARMADUKE CAN BE ON A QUIZ PROGRAM, SO CAN BENJAMIN —
BUT NOW AFTER ALL, ROBERT...
THEY HOLD AUDITIONS FOR THESE THINGS..AND I'M GOING TO NEW YORK TO SEE ABOUT IT ...
?!
OH WOE IS I...!
Le Pelley

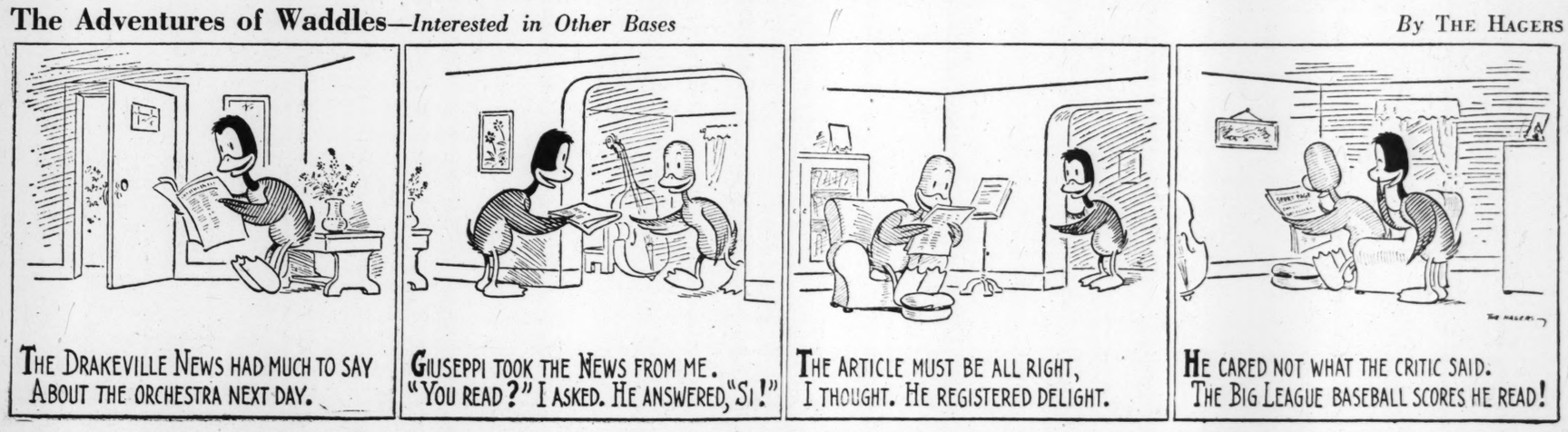
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh Oh! There Goes My Dinner!*

By RODGERS

I had a grand time digging in the street after the workmen left this afternoon-
And before I knew it, it began to get dark—
"Oh, boy! Supper time!" I said to myself." And am I hungry!"
But just then I noticed the red lantern the men had hung up-had gone out!
And it didn't seem right to leave that big hole in the street unguarded!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Interested in Other Bases*

By THE HAGERS


THE DRAKEVILLE NEWS HAD MUCH TO SAY ABOUT THE ORCHESTRA NEXT DAY.
GIUSEPPI TOOK THE NEWS FROM ME. "YOU READ?" I ASKED. HE ANSWERED, "SI!"
THE ARTICLE MUST BE ALL RIGHT, I THOUGHT. HE REGISTERED DELIGHT.
HE CARED NOT WHAT THE CRITIC SAID. THE BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL SCORES HE READ!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Soliloquy in Berlin

In Britain and America the Nazi drive on Russia is naturally welcomed. Yet it may be the prelude to the most dangerous offensive Hitlerism has yet launched against the free world. We cannot pretend to know what schemes, rational or otherwise, lie behind Berlin's decision to risk a struggle with the Soviet. But we know some of the lines of Adolf Hitler's thinking, some alternatives that faced him, and some favorite Nazi techniques which fitted together make a picture of possibilities against which it would be well to be prepared. Suppose Herr Hitler put it to himself this way:

"I can't be sure of knocking out Britain this year. My generals can do anything on land; they flanked the Maginot Line and have plans complete for a Russian conquest, but they don't know how to detour the English Channel. Unless I can crack Britain this year I must do three things to prepare for next year: 1. Clean out the threat of the Red Army at my back. 2. Get oil and food resources. 3. Try to head off the Americans.

"An attack on Russia serves all three purposes. Even if I don't bag the Red Army and break Stalin's power, I should be able to get the Ukraine wheat and Black Sea oil. With them I can launch a double-barreled war-or-peace offensive.

"I can give Britain the choice between an attack ten times worse than any she has seen and a 'peace' which will leave her all her Empire. Such a generous public offer ought to 'cool off' many Americans. They will not see that 'peace' will give me an opportunity to organize Europe for a new drive, extend my economic and propaganda pressures and acquire ships and planes with which to get at Britain and America.

"If I can get from Russia the vast region west of a line from Leningrad to the Black Sea, I can make an even more generous offer, one that ought to isolate the British. I can offer to evacuate Western Europe at least — the 'democracies.' The Americans make a lot of fuss about our oppressing 'free' peoples, and Britain is helped by the governments in exile.

"Suppose we get out of France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Norway, Denmark. Of course the Gestapo and Fifth Columnists would remain. Those countries have no equipment now to make war and we could bribe them with food and 'freedom' to join our economic new order. I can manage their industries so they will not build planes, tanks or ships—unless for us.

"One big advantage of new Lebensraum in Russia is that it makes evacuation politically feasible. It would be compensation for our evacuation in the west, particularly to businessmen and party leaders who now enjoy powers and privileges in occupied countries.

"Such a 'peace' ought to make Americans believe that the British are fighting only for themselves or for their own dominance on the Continent. This peace offensive would be my big drive of 1942—it could be made as soon as we get the Ukraine and Caucasus—and would aim chiefly at the United States.

"Stopping the Americans is the most important. For by next year they and the British together will be superior on sea and in the air. If this plan wins the Americans, most of the resistance in the occupied countries would melt away. And it would leave Britain alone. Even if it only delays aid to Britain and keeps America out it would greatly weaken London's determination to fight. Indeed the opportunity to wage peace may be my best reason for tackling Russia now."

This is not, of course, an actual report of anything heard in Berlin. It may not even take account of many factors entering Herr Hitler's decision. We offer it simply as casting some light from experience and reason on major issues in the present situation. Particularly we offer it as a warning of a peace offensive which is bound to come sooner or later.

The best answer to such an offensive would be a clarification of America's thinking about a peace which would be more than a truce, more than temporary immunity for America, partial freedom for occupied countries. Why shouldn't America and Britain outline such terms and head off a Nazi peace offensive?

An Army on Merit

One of the best moves that has ever been made by the United States Army is the introduction of promotion for officers on merit rather than seniority. It is true that the innovation is being made by gradual measures; that is all the better, for a sudden upheaval would not be helpful in the midst of a crisis. Methods of selection have to be worked out and tested, and the benefits of experience are not to be disregarded.

But the announcement that quicker procedure is being asked of Congress for dismissing unfit officers and that advancement is to be based on the record of performance will give encouragement to many young soldiers who are eager to serve their country well. It should afford parents greater confidence that their boys will be ably led in training or, if necessary, in battle. It helps to justify the action of the Senate Friday in passing, with a minimum of discussion, the largest single appropriation bill in the history of Congress—$10,384,821,624 for the Army.

A $5,000,000 Mystery

Ignoring the old adage about looking a gift horse in the mouth, at least a few Harvard men still are anxious to discover who gave their Alma Mater $5,000,000. Somebody—whether individual or corporate, nobody who knows will say—has dumped that hefty sum in Harvard's capacious lap in the past year. The university quietly acknowledged it in the annual listing of its gifts. There it stood at the head of the list—five million very welcome dollars. But when anyone wanted to know: "Who's responsible for this largess?" they were rebuffed with a one-word reply: "Anonymous." The donor, Harvard, explained, wanted no publicity.

Now, a gift even as large as several hundred thousand dollars to Harvard might have been hidden under such a cloak of anonymity without arousing much speculation. But in academic circles, and some others, $5,000,000 is far too great a sum these days to be ignored when not accounted for. That $5,000,000 represents nearly five-sevenths of Harvard's gift income for the year. Without it, contributions to the university's account would have fallen disappointingly low. Someone has been a very generous benefactor indeed.

Values That Remain

"Late of 50 Seymour Street—but that is gone," reads the dateline at the top of a letter from "somewhere in England." "But we are saved, and protected!" is the exultant postscript.

"Late of 50 Seymour Street." Can those of us who are thousands of miles from the present scenes of destruction translate this into terms of our daily lives? Suppose it had been our own house—on Pleasant Street, or Windsor Road, or East 167th Street. It would mean that perhaps not a brick or a timber remains in place of the little home into which we put so much of ourselves. There were all those hours of planning and arranging, perhaps watching daily our ideas taking form in brick and wood and mortar. And the lasting qualities for which we strove through the treasures we put into it, over all the years! That masterpiece in oil for which we scrimped and saved, to make it a part of our daily living. The piano where the children had their lessons and where someone usually sat in the half-light of an evening and let a sonata flow from her fingertips. The rooms which held so many tender associations. The garden with its rich rewards. Can we imagine all these—gone!

In this same British letter was an enclosure containing these sentences:

> After lunch the shelling stopped. . . . I sat on the white seat where earlier in the day I had heard the shrapnel come whickering through the air. . . . Suddenly the stillness was broken; a cuckoo was beginning his spring song. . . . You have no conception, after the morning's discord and horror, of the sweet harmony of those clear liquid notes, so vibrant, so full, so satisfying.

There you have it! the eternal values remain! The bird still sang—but even if the bird were gone, nothing could kill the beauty of the song once heard. And living things will survive whatever madness of human hate, to reclothe the world in beauty and melody. The larks of Flanders Field still sing through history and through their counterparts today. And though "50 Seymour Street" should be utterly destroyed, the achievements and joys of happy hours there could never be effaced. The courage that wells through such loss is guarantee that the sweet associations which in all lands surround the word "home" will be reconstructed, and even improved.

Our Readers Say—

"Sufficiently Sane, Calm, and Resolute"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The reasoning of the anti-interventionists has always surprised me, more so in recent months as the Nazi purpose has stood out in ever clearer, more unmistakable outlines. To pose the necessity of sending huge armies to conquer Germany on her own soil, three thousand miles away, falls outside the scope of sane and calm discussion. England is but thirty miles distant from the Nazis and needs but the full support of our fields, our factories and our fleet. "Give us the tools and we will finish the job," is her proud and defiant message.

No "death-dealing invasion" menaces American shores as long as England stands; with England down, the menace is upon us in all its horror. The plans for the conquest of America were drawn before the former war. To wait for Hitler to gather into his hands all the military, naval and aerial might of Europe, and all its industrial resources, and then try to defend our freedom single-handed and alone against such overwhelming odds would be a folly ending in slavery. In union there is strength. Our vast resources and unrivaled industrial power combined with England's command of the sea would end the Hitler dream of a world in chains at his feet. We should not wait to be forced into this war, we should go in voluntarily and eagerly, as one would rush to the rescue of a drowning friend.

We sympathize with the torn and bleeding nations, but a passive sympathy is a hollow mockery. Shall we coldly turn our backs to the outstretched hands and pleading voices of half of Europe and a third of Asia? We are in the world and are a part of it. If we have too little physical and moral stamina to stand up like men and do our share of the world's rough work, are we more than cumberers of the earth? It is not merely a question of our own and England's survival.

Thousands of Hitler agents are in our midst eagerly injecting totalitarian poison into our system. That is Hitler's "secret weapon." He boasted last June that all his battles were won before they were started. The Nazis are supremely confident America will be "sold out from within." We cannot abrogate facts by refusing to face them.

Furthermore, to assume that the economic difficulties following a Hitler victory would be as easily surmounted as those following the former war and that therefore we may view his triumph with disinterested complacency, is a fatal fallacy. I have faith that our people are sufficiently sane, calm and resolute to avoid such fallacies, despite the poison of subversive groups and the well-meant clamor of the misguided. O. E. H.

Oakland, Calif.

Dakar

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A glance at the map plainly shows what a menace to the safety of both North and South America Dakar would become, were it in the hands of an enemy.

It is now controlled by the Vichy Goverment, and the Vichy Government, with its policy of pro-Nazi "collaboration"—as clearly exemplified in the case of Syria—is to all intents and purposes already an enemy. The Germans undoubtedly have their eye on Dakar as a base for active hostilities by air and by submarines. Let America seize it—for the duration of the war—before the Germans get it.

The Robin Moor "incident" should make us see the urgent necessity of this precaution. CORTLANDT V. D. HUBBARD

Philadelphia.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Long and Short of It

No Celebration

We had never attended a Fourth of July celebration. Indeed, outside of picnics held by the townspeople, who were so far away from us that they scarcely counted, the day went largely unobserved in our wheat country, except for an extra supply of lemonade for the harvest hands, and heaping platters of fried chicken on the dinner table.

Out of all the places we might have lived, we children thought rebelliously, we must be located in a section where the great holiday fell squarely in the midst of harvest. The day for planting potatoes, or cultivating row crops, was variable and subject to postponement, but once harvest had started, nothing but rain and darkness was allowed to interfere with it. We would as soon have tried to stand in the path of the mysterious precession of the equinoxes as to suggest any change in this order of affairs.

But we did mention it, with some bitterness, to our Aunt Judy, who had arrived on one of her rare visits shortly before the holiday. She looked at us gravely and with, I think now, more sympathy than we realized at the time.

"It is a good thing," she agreed, "to observe that day in some way. I suppose you know what it is that we celebrate?"

Aunt Judy taught history, and we hoped to impress her, so one of us spoke promptly.

"The Declaration of Independence was signed."

Aunt Judy was above quibbling. She did not belong to the class of historians who would rather point out a trifling error in a date than arrive at a true interpretation of the temper of an era. But she did say, mildly:

"And what did that signify?"

"Why, it gave us liberty, didn't it?" we hazarded after some hesitation.

"It gave us a chance to achieve liberty, possibly," she said. "I've listened to a good many Fourth of July orations, and the speaker usually says just what you said, only in more words. As if liberty were something that could be conferred like a loving cup and set on a shelf as a permanent possession."

This was a little beyond us. Grown-up people were always making things difficult, whereas we wanted them to be simple and glorious. Like Patrick Henry when he cried, "Give me liberty or give me death," with noble gestures and no fine shades of meaning that must be deliberated and no tiresome questions as to what constituted liberty and no necessity for drawing a line between liberty for one and imposition upon another.

We wouldn't have expressed our feelings to Aunt Judy, but she smiled exactly as if she had read our thoughts.

"A great many grown people feel just as you do about it," she said, embarrassing us somewhat, because we were not used to having our unspoken words answered. "They want to believe the pleasant things that orators say to them without going through the painful process of searching for the truth. That is one of the greatest dangers to liberty; that and too great a sense of security. The man who goes to sleep with a precious jewel beside him is quite likely to wake and find it gone."

"If you have to work for a thing all the time," said my sister, who still felt rather strongly on the subject of celebration, "I can't see that it's worth so much to you. Why not let it go?" This was heresy, but my sister was always daring.

"I dare say we will, eventually," Aunt Judy prophesied, unexpectedly. "The struggle to define and hold freedom will appear too troublesome, and we will seem to see green fields of ease in some other direction. . . . The thorns in those fields are cleverly concealed. Then the road back to liberty will be rough and rocky, but of course we'll come back, because there is something in mankind that cries out for it and will not be denied. But don't trouble your heads about it now, when you're only eight and ten. If when you're thirty you still won't trouble—" she smiled a little sadly and shook her head. And we went to bed and dreamed of nothing but the splendid fireworks we were not likely to see. Still, because a child's memory is longer than his understanding, her words, or at least the spirit of them, have long outlived our love of Fourth of July celebrations.

MARY ZIRKLE

"Is the United States to Scrap Freedom?"

"Mrs. Robert Wood, wife of the State Communist Party secretary, was convicted last night of criminal syndicalism by a District Court jury, which recommended the maximum punishment of ten years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine." So runs a laconic news dispatch from Oklahoma City.

For what was Mrs. Wood convicted? Stripped down to its essentials, she was convicted because she adheres to a political philosophy—namely, Communism—that is hateful to most Americans, including this newspaper. Mrs. Wood did not murder anyone. She did not commit sabotage. She did not steal. She did not cheat on her income tax. She did not violate any of the basic laws of the land.

What she did was think thoughts, read books and express ideas which the Ku Kluxers of Oklahoma did not like. For this she is to spend ten years in prison, more years than many of our foulest criminals have served. . . .

We want to ask a question. Since when has it become a crime in the United States—in the land of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln and Oliver Wendell Holmes, yes, and in the land of Franklin Roosevelt, who has expressed his determination to carry the four precious freedoms of America all over the world—since when has it become a crime to think, to read and to talk?

But let us explain in clear, simple language about Mrs. Wood. Her conviction is one of a series of prosecutions being conducted in Oklahoma as part of a State-wide "witch hunt." Last December, a District Court convicted Alan Shaw, 22 years old, of being a Communist and sentenced him to ten years in prison and to pay a $5,000 fine. In the preceding October, Robert Wood, husband of Mrs. Wood, received an identical penalty, as did Eli Jaffee last April.

John Eberle, Assistant County Attorney, announced after the Shaw conviction that it meant that any member of the Communist Party faced like conviction and penalty in Oklahoma. The evidence upon which these people were convicted consists largely of copious extracts from books and pamphlets seized at Wood's book store, including standard works on economics to be found in all libraries.

The Oklahoma crusade has not been confined to Communists, but has been directed also against the religious sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses, agajnst university professors and everyone else who does not fit into the Ku Klux pattern. . . . Once terrorism prevails, it is not alone the hated Communists, the despised Jehovah's Witnesses and such minorities as the Catholics, Negroes and Jews who are in jeopardy, but anyone who stands for the Bill of Rights and the American way of life.

Said Thomas Jefferson when he first stood up to take the oath as President:

> Bear in mind this sacred principle, that the minority possesses their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression.

We mentioned the sainted Abraham Lincoln. In his first inaugural, he said:

> If by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution—certainly would if such a right were a vital one.

We mentioned Oliver Wendell Holmes. This revered Justice of the United States Supreme Court said:

> If there is any principle of the Constitution that more imperatively calls for attachment than any other, it is the principle of free thought—not free thought for those who agree with us, but freedom for the thought that we hate.

"The thought that we hate." Mrs. Wood's thought. The Jehovah's Witnesses' thought. Even the Ku Kluxer's thought. It we cannot tolerate thoughts in this democracy, it has ceased to be a democracy and Mr. Roosevelt's four freedoms are a sham. . . .

We had better pause in this moment of our history to decide whether or not we are going to throw away our liberties, scrap the Bill of Rights, throw our cherished judicial traditions into the discard and engage in a hysterical nation-wide witch hunt, or whether we are going to preserve the principles on which this country was founded. We are not yet at war, yet Britain, which is in the midst of a desperate war, still permits Communists to sit in the House of Commons, still permits its citizens and newspapers to speak freely, still recognizes differences of thought, still—in short, practices democratic principles.

Is the United States to scrap freedom, democracy and justice at a time when the dictators of Europe and Asia are attempting to destroy them?—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Wide Horizon

Citations and Sagas

By George Aubrey Hastings

College campuses are growing quiet again and so are the commencement speakers. The vacation silence is broken only by the ubiquitous lawnmower and the unhurried tread of summer school students. The graduates are looking for jobs, or Uncle Sam is looking for them for his Army and Navy or perhaps a defense industry. Countless proud recipients of honorary degress are getting their parchments framed.

If statisticians were not so busy with figures on defense production or what the new tax bills will mean, it would be illuminating to have them compute the number of honorary degrees conferred in the open season for such honors just closing. The 1941 crop would make a long and impressive compendium.

There were degrees for those who could come and get them and for some who couldn't. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill got theirs long distance, across the Atlantic, *in absentia*. The President sticking to his job in Washington got an Oxford University award of the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws in a citation read in Harvard University's yard by Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador and Chancellor of Oxford. (The Ambassador himself drew a Doctorate of Laws from Yale.)

Winston Churchill, also on his job in London, received a degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Rochester (N. Y.), in the city where his mother was born and his grandfather lived for many years.

Wendell Willkie, of course, was the target of a bombardment of degrees. We started to keep track of them. When we lost count he had already got them from Stevens Institute of Technology, Bowdoin, Yale, and Dartmouth. If the degree season hadn't been so short he probably would be getting them yet.

This column would be far too short to list all the degree getters even if anybody had compiled them. It would contain Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador to the United States; Frank E. Gannett and Anne O'Hare McCormick from the newspaper world; Eugene G. Grace of Bethlehem Steel; Prof. Percy W. Bridgeman, who has been at Harvard ever since he entered it as a freshman 40-odd years ago; Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army; and who knows how many more, some who had already achieved fame and others who were having fame thrust upon them.

Some of the undergraduates thought that the luckiest fellows of all were those who got a degree without going to college. Edward W. Miller from the little Vermont town of Springfield got a degree from an engineering college for a mere 42 years' work in his machine shop. The citation told his saga:

> During forty-two years successively expert mechanic, draftsman, chief draftsman, chief engineer, and general manager of the Fellows Gear Shaper Company of Springfield, Vermont. During all those years he has been subjected to an indefinable educational process, initiated by James Hartness, whereby in that little Vermont town the torch of genius has repeatedly been passed from one man to another as they worked side by side in a machine shop, with revolutionary effects upon the whole machine tool industry. Meanwhile he has continually subjected himself to the rigorous home-pursued study of what theorists call kinematics, though he calls it just gears. This and an intuitive sense of possibilities, an imagination that summons up the shapes of possibilities to come, and an enthusiastic drive that transforms imagined possibilities into constructive realities, have made him an important figure in an industry upon which our whole defense program fundamentally depends.

Now there's something more to all these citations than appears on the scroll. If somebody wants to write a book, we suggest one on "Citations I Have Met." They would make an arresting and varied volume. Most of them are remarkably well written. Some of them come pretty close to being literature.

As we listened to them at commencements what a welcome change was their calmness in a world of clash, confusion, criticism, and controversy. We were refreshed by reflecting that even while war, bombs, and destruction preoccupy so much of the world, there are still places—and some of them sorely beset—where men take time to appraise the virtues and unselfish accomplishments of their fellow men, to read the records to their faces and to preserve them for their grandchildren and the rest of posterity to read. They are heartening reading right now.

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